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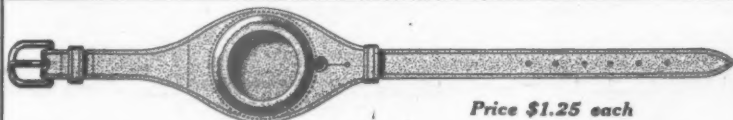
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This Announcement Continued on Next Page



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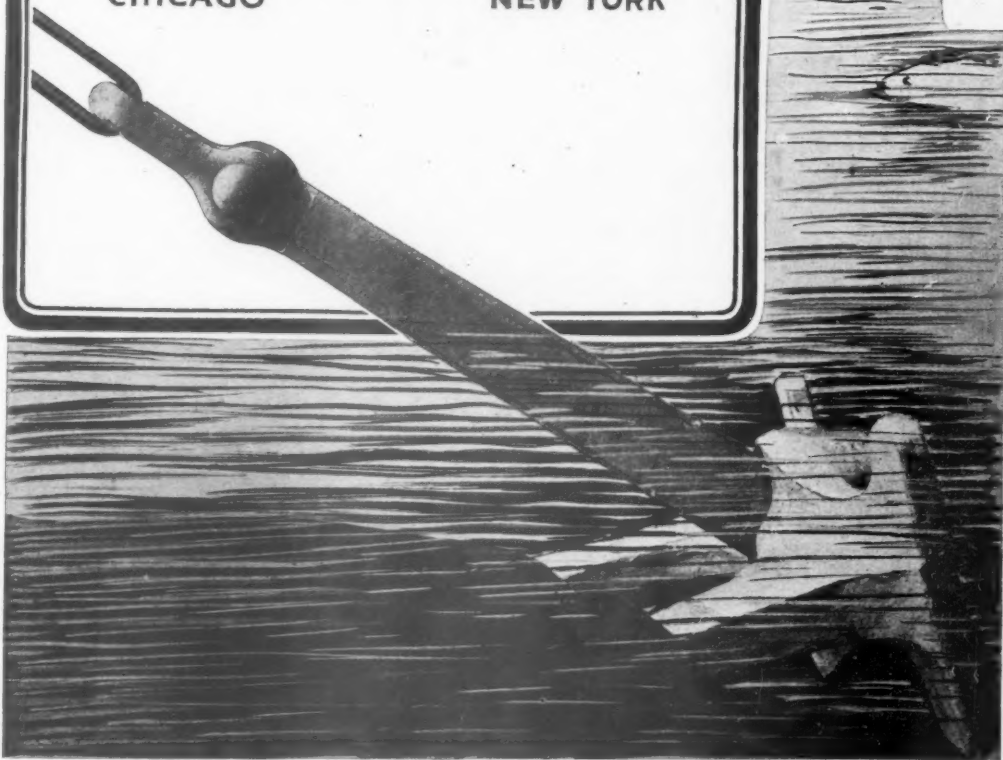
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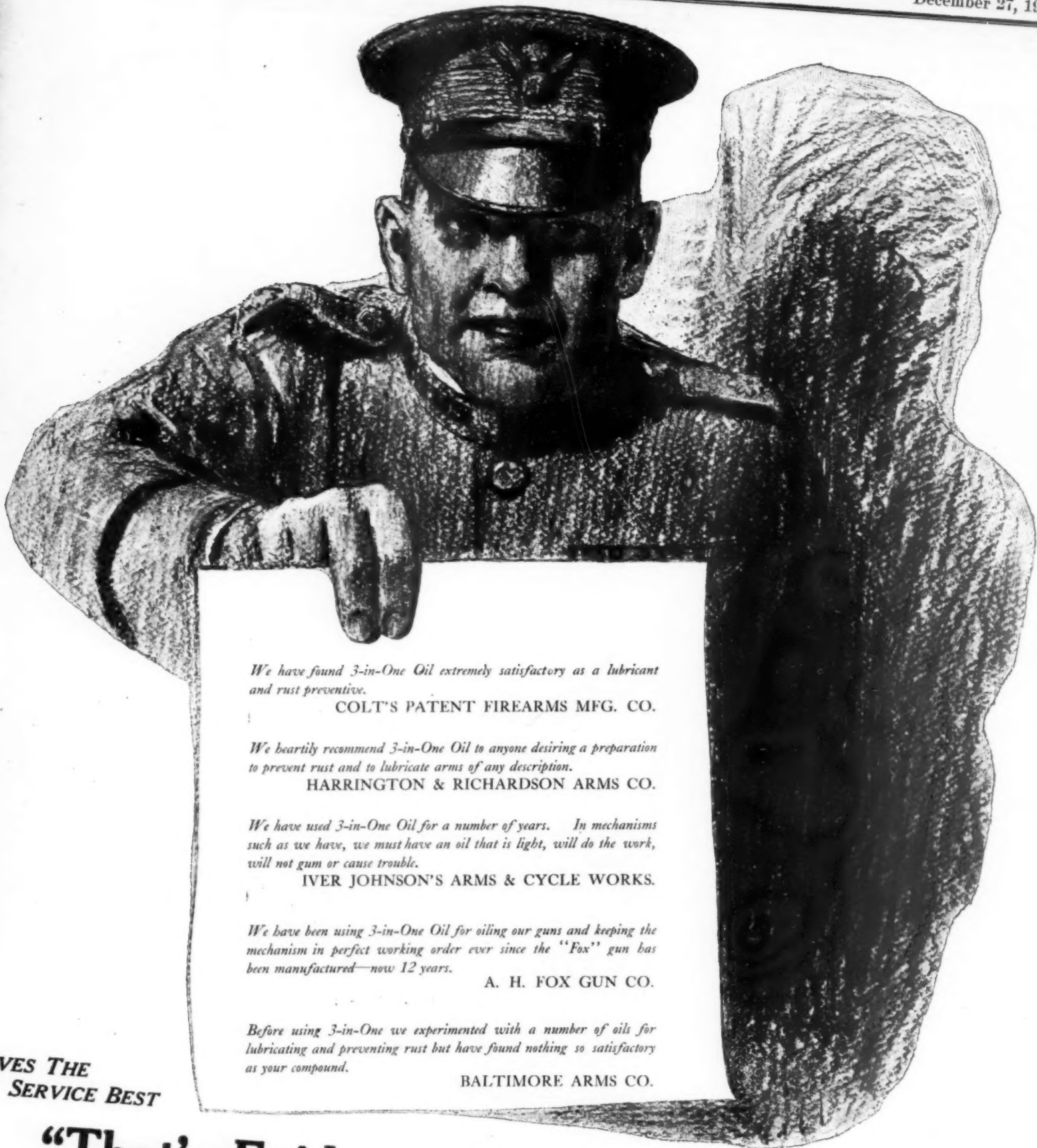
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## THE VISION OF ARMY OFFICERS.

One of the most frequently heard criticisms of our Regular Army officers at the time we entered the war against the Central Powers was that they lacked vision. In Congress particularly they forgot the writings of Major Gen. Emory Upton, fountain head of every phrase uttered on preparedness since his great book was published. They forgot the efforts of Major Gen. William Crozier, made year after year in his annual reports and in official appeals to military committees, to supply the Army with sufficient artillery for 500,000 men on a program capable of expansion. They forgot what various Army officers had told them year after year that if we ever went to war with a first-class power we would be practically helpless at the outset of such a war. They did not know, or if they did they refused to admit the fact, that Army officers in the Leavenworth Schools had worked out problems in the mobilization and movement to an imaginary front overseas of a force of 500,000 men, solutions that for detail of equipment rivaled the famed extra set of suspender buttons of the German army. Congress has learned none of these things yet, as was illustrated during a discussion of the bill to give six months' pay to dependents of deceased Army men in the House on Dec. 3. Mr. Little, in expressing his objections to the bill, summarized Congressional opinion as to the pre-war work of Regular Army officers when he said: "They have been paid for all these services in advance for many years. In time of peace they did not have much to do. We were maintaining the Regular Army so that its members would be ready for war when war came. Now, they come around and say, 'You have been getting us ready for years, and we want extra pay for the service we have rendered.'"

One of the most striking impressions left on the reader of General Pershing's final report as Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F. is to how extraordinary an extent our Army officers are possessed of military vision. In the beginning of that report he restates the familiar fact, one that was always a matter of deep professional regret to all our Army officers, that "prior to our entrance into the war, the regiments of our small Army were very much scattered, and we had no organized units, even approximating a division." It was also a well known fact that the opportunity to maneuver a division had not come to one of our general officers prior to the National Guard mobilization on the Mexican border in 1916. Yet such was the vision of General Pershing and his staff that twenty-three days after he arrived in Paris in June, 1917, he sent a cable to the War Department in Washington stating: "Plans should contemplate sending over at least 1,000,000 men by next May." For officers who were not given the opportunity to command even a division this was an enormous force to ask for. But the vision of General Pershing and his staff did not stop at that. They set about preparing a general organization project "covering as far as possible the personnel of all combat, staff and administrative units," this being forwarded to Washington on July 11, 1917, less than a month after our officers reached the French capital.

In sending this project to the War Department General Pershing stated that "it was evident that a force of about 1,000,000 is the smallest unit which, in modern

war, will be a complete, well-balanced, and independent fighting organization. However, it must be equally clear that the adoption of this size force as a basis of study should not be construed as representing the maximum force which should be sent to or which will be needed in France. . . . Plans for the future should be based, especially in reference to the manufacture of artillery, aviation, and other material, on three times this force—i.e., at least 3,000,000 men." Thus, within a month, the vision of General Pershing and his staff officers had broadened from that of men who had been forced by our national policy to command regiments as the largest units, to officers who saw and planned in millions of troops. And it is not the least of the things that can be said for the credit of this original plan that "with a few minor changes, this project remained our guide until the end."

Until the beginning of the World War all the studies made by our Army officers were for a maximum Army of 500,000 men. But by Aug. 5 General Pershing and his staff had worked out a project for engineer services of the rear, including railways, that was cabled to Washington on that day and this was followed on Sept. 18 by a complete service of the rear project for 2,000,000 men "which listed item by item the troops considered necessary for the Services of Supply." By Oct. 7 a schedule of priority of shipments had been forwarded to Washington giving "a program to follow in the shipment of personnel and material to insure the gradual building up of a force at all times balanced and symmetrical." As to how effectively the original project was carried out regarding sending men to France, General Pershing records that by July 16, 1918, "there were now over 1,200,000 American troops in France, which provided a considerable force of reserves." Before the first of July of that year 1,000,000 men had been embarked for overseas. The first vision of our Army officers, as regards men, at least, had been realized.

"Our mission was offensive," General Pershing writes in the beginning of his report, but it was natural that he should have to convince the commanders of the British and French armies that his troops were capable of an offensive before they would believe it. "Although the prevailing view among the Allies was that American units were suitable only for the defensive," he states, writing of the events of the first part of July, "and that at all events they could be used to better advantage under Allied command, the suggestion was accepted in principle, and my estimate of their offensive fighting qualities was soon put to the test." This came at Soissons, where the advance began on July 18, and General Pershing tells how our troops answered the test in these words: "Due to the magnificent dash and power displayed on the field of Soissons by our 1st and 2d Divisions the tide of the war was definitely turned in favor of the Allies."

As a final contribution to this brief reference to how our Regular Army officers justified themselves through carrying out their plans as seen during their first months in France, and how our troops justified our officers for their faith in them, we may mention the episode of that part of the Meuse-Argonne campaign of which Montfaucon was the objective. At the conference on Sept. 2, at which the plans for the general offensive of the British, French and American armies were finally arranged, "no one present expressed the opinion that the final victory could be won in 1918. In fact, it was believed by the French high command that the Meuse-Argonne attack could not be pushed much beyond Montfaucon before the arrival of winter would force a cessation of operations." General Pershing wrote: "In my opinion, no other Allied troops had the morale or the offensive spirit to overcome successfully the difficulties to be met in the Meuse-Argonne sector and our plans and installations had been prepared for an expansion of operations in that direction." How our troops lived up to General Pershing's ideas of their morale and their aggressive spirit is shown by his report on the beginning of the first phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive which began "at 5:30 a.m. on Sept. 26." And Montfaucon . . . "was not captured until noon of the second day." Before the winter came, that the French high command thought would stop the advance, the American troops had long since reached Sedan and the hostilities had ceased. The vision of our Army officers had become triumphant reality.

## WELFARE WORK FUNDS AND THE SERVICE.

In the report of a board convened at the Navy Department early in November to consider the future status of welfare organizations working on Navy reservations—a board composed of representative officers of the line and of all the staff corps of the Navy who were brought into contact with the work of these organizations during the war—there appears this paragraph: "The balance of the funds contributed by the country for welfare work in the Navy should be spent for that purpose. As rapidly as the work of these organizations is turned over to the department, the balance of the funds should be paid in to the department to be disbursed for the purpose for which the funds were raised. A request to this effect should be sent to the Committee of Eleven."

The Committee of Eleven, representing the seven welfare organizations, the Y.M.C.A., K. of C., Jewish Welfare Board, Y.W.C.A., Salvation Army, American Library Association and National Catholic War Council, has in charge the adjustment of the balance of the huge fund raised in November, 1918, by voluntary contributions for work among the armed forces of the United

States. Since the demobilization of these forces the committee has been making adjustments which, in the opinion of the officers of the Army and Navy who have been assigned to the morale branches of both Services and who are now in charge of the welfare work among the men, are a departure from the purposes for which the people gave the money. These officers are convinced that if the contributors could have a voice in the expenditure of the balance the direction would be not along the lines of the proposed "Americanization" scheme, nor toward the erection of vocational institutions for ex-service men in a sectarian atmosphere. Logically, these officers insist, the money was contributed for the men "in" the Services, and as logically it should not be deflected from that direction, however enterprising and helpful may be the work undertaken. All this vast balance, it is insisted, should now be turned over to the Army and the Navy pro rata to support a continuation of the work which, in war time, was done by the welfare organizations, and which if continued by these bodies in peace time would continue the duplication of effort and result in rivalry which would be a cause of friction. It is subversive to military discipline to have representatives of civilian organizations at military posts or stations reporting to and subject only to the orders of organizations outside the War and Navy Departments. It would be a consistent following out of the work for which the people gave these millions of dollars, in the opinion of the morale officers, were the Committee of Eleven to turn over the fund remaining for work "in" the Services, for then its permanency would be guaranteed. For example, the 6th Division (Morale) of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, has estimated that it could erect permanent buildings for service clubs for the enlisted personnel at twenty-four naval districts and stations, including the Virgin Islands, Guam and Cavite, at a cost of \$3,280,000. If this sum were turned over to it, and the division believes it was contributed to the Navy for just such purposes, these buildings would become permanent memorials not only to the welfare organizations themselves and their admirable work during the war, but to the donors of the funds, who would feel a keener interest in the Services when knowing that their money had served to beget so great and lasting benefits. There is sound reasoning behind the desire of the 6th Division, to carry on this work, but so far the Committee of Eleven has not indicated a purpose to do more than assign a portion of the funds to enable the division to continue its work among the men to the end of the fiscal year—an amount which will not warrant anything along the lines of permanency. While the morale officers are at a loss to suggest how to fathom the sentiment of the public which gave the money for the enlisted men of the Army and Navy, they hope to convert the committee and the organizations that it represents to the view that spending the fund for anything not even remotely removed from welfare work among the enlisted men still in the Services is inconsistent with the promises made in November, 1918, and the purposes which then won the widest public support. The opportunity of gaining something permanent through a wise expenditure of the balance of the money so contributed by the people ought to make its impress upon the leaders of the welfare organizations, and it would win lasting approval if this wise and far-reaching proposal on behalf of the enlisted personnel of the Army and Navy were approved.

## NO RECONSIDERATION OF CLASSIFICATIONS.

The War Department is replying to numerous letters received from officers who ask a re-classification by efficiency boards, stating that no reconsideration will be made of individual cases until all the efficiency boards reconvene. All boards will be called together again as soon as the department receives all, or substantially all, special efficiency reports covering the period from Sept. 1, 1917, to Sept. 1, 1919. War Department instructions are that no efficiency board will reconvene for the reconsideration of any officer's classification until all boards reconvene. It is contemplated that this will take place early in the year.

## SUPPLIES RETURNED FROM A.E.F.

There have been returned to this country since the signing of the armistice approximately 911,494 tons of property representing 451,587 tons ordnance; 234,343 tons Engineers; 54,848 tons miscellaneous; 55,258 tons Navy; 38,189 tons Chemical Warfare; 8,815 tons Signal; 7,232 tons Motor Transport; 279 tons troop property; 227 tons personal equipment, and other property. There is on hand awaiting return to the United States approximately 25,000 tons ordnance and 4,000 tons aviation property and supplies.

## RESPONSIBILITY FOR MORAL TRAINING.

Commanding officers are responsible for the moral training of the personnel of their commands, according to information given at the War Department, and in making the department policies in that respect effective. The religious needs of all denominations should be met as far as practicable, the Secretary of War directs, and it is desirable and customary that a commanding officer, before introducing an agency for moral and religious instruction, should avail himself of the counsel and recommendations of the chaplain, who is a member of his staff best fitted to offer advice on such subjects.



### SECRETARY DANIELS ON NAVY PAY.

In a letter dated Dec. 20 and addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Secretary Daniels appeals to the House for action on the proposed increase of pay for officers and enlisted men of the Navy and directly confirms the reports of serious conditions in regard to obtaining men enough to properly man the Navy which have been frequently commented on in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The Secretary is constrained to admit that recruiting is not so satisfactory as he thought it was a month ago. He makes a plea at length for the much needed increase in pay of the chief petty officers and of enlisted men. There is a notable absence, however, of any presentation of the equally great need of the commissioned officers of the Navy, and of the justice of their claim for pay increase—beyond the mere statement that the Secretary recommends increase by the amounts set forth in his hearings. The Secretary's attitude and the inaction of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, which spent six weeks in hearings on the need of increasing the pay of the officers and men in the Navy, have been the cause of much pessimism in the Navy. The members of the committee are coming in for censure that is spreading outside the department and arousing the friends of the Navy to action.

The proposed increase the Naval Committee appears to be committed to is likewise unsatisfactory, as for officers it would amount to about an average of ten per cent. on base pay, dating from Dec. 1. It is known that the Naval Committee is a unit for increasing the pay of the enlisted men fifty per cent., but the only explanation for the ten per cent. to officers that has come out of the committee is that its members do not believe the House will grant any greater increase, and that it would be difficult to gain the consent of the steering committee for considerations of any measure proposing a higher percentage of increase. The Secretary's letter, addressed to Speaker Gillette, follows:

Secretary Daniels' Letter to Speaker Gillette.

Dec. 20, 1919.

My dear Mr. Speaker:

It becomes necessary for me to lay before Congress a situation that has developed with the personnel of the Navy and which, in my judgment, calls for prompt remedial action. Early in November, at a special hearing before the Naval Affairs Committee, I earnestly advocated the immediate passage of legislation increasing the pay of enlisted men and officers, stating:

"I am of the opinion that it is imperative that sufficient financial inducement must be offered to the chief petty officers and other petty officers of the Navy, and non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, to induce those who are in the Service to remain and to induce those who have left to re-enlist."

I emphasized that "the chief petty officers have truly been designated as the backbone of the Navy," and they "had been offered such inducements in civil pay on shore and by the Merchant Marine that the Navy is rapidly losing them and is suffering materially by their loss." It was pointed out that most of them have families which they must support, that many of them are machinists, electricians, gunners and quartermasters—men whose training has been entirely along professional lines—and that they would command high pay in civil life, concluding with the statement:

"These men, whom the Navy can ill afford to lose, are not re-enlisting to the extent desired, and in many instances, owing to financial conditions in their homes, are bringing great pressure to bear to be relieved from their enlistments prior to the completion of the same."

That was the condition in November. The Naval Affairs Committee fully appreciated the situation and favored an increase of pay, but the delay of action by Congress has discouraged many of the best qualified men and the Navy has lost them steadily in larger numbers in the past few weeks, and unless additional pay is speedily granted there will be a disastrous shortage in the skilled ratings in the artificer and engine-room branches.

I am advised by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation that the loss has been growing so rapidly that to-day we only have sufficient skilled men in the artificer and engine-room branches proportionate for a Navy of 45,000 men, though we have a total enlistment of 102,000 men in the Navy.

It is these ratings which make it possible to efficiently operate the machinery and boilers of the ships with safety to human life and make it possible to prevent deterioration of very valuable installations, thereby preventing great loss of Government property.

About the time I appeared before the Committee of the House and urged increase of pay, a conference was called and it was decided that the Atlantic Fleet would leave as usual for Guantanamo and Southern waters for winter drills and maneuvers. The latest dreadnoughts will leave, but with a less number of destroyers and auxiliary ships than at that time contemplated, and with reduced crews, particularly in the artificer and engine-room branches.

At that time it was expected that the pay increase would have been voted, that re-enlisting and recruiting of skilled men would have been so stimulated that we could be able to steadily outfit to their full capacity other battleships, destroyers, submarines and auxiliaries under repairs at the various navy yards. The reduced number of artificers and engine-room men makes this impossible until sufficient inducement in the matter of increased pay is offered to hold men now in the Service and to induce those who have heretofore taken their discharges to re-enlist and return to the Service. I believe many thousands would return to the Navy should Congress take favorable action along the lines of increased pay as recommended by me.

At the time of the aforesaid conference it was also hoped that the various vessels and auxiliaries, including Naval Overseas transports that came home from time to time, would have a large number of men ship over and thus help out the situation. Owing to the non-passage of the Pay Bill the result has been that ship after ship has come home from abroad, and her men, particularly in the skilled ratings, have taken their discharges under the law and have gone out, either to take up positions at high wages in civil life or else to go with the Shipping Board vessels and mercantile marine craft, where their wages are about 2½ times those in the Naval Service.

Re-enlistments, extensions of enlistments and transfers to the Regular Navy from the Reserve Force have been less than ten per cent. of those discharged in these branches. The result has been that while enlistments are keeping the enlisted strength of the Navy in round numbers at 102,000 men, about 70% of the total enlistments have been taken of boys under nineteen without previous military service. The consequence is that the artificer and engine-room branches have fallen so low in numbers that we no longer have sufficient men properly to operate, even with reduced crews, the necessary ships we should keep in commission, in reduced commission, or in reserve.

At the present time there seems no hope of any increase of men in the branches mentioned, but, on the contrary, I look for a further depletion.

Of the total number of men in the Navy to-day there are about 20,000 who enlisted prior to Aug. 29, 1916, whose discharge prior to expiration of their regular terms of enlistment are not authorized by any existing law. Naturally, these men, generally speaking, have now attained the higher ratings and to-day form the backbone of our skilled strength. They are not only our leading technical men, but they are also the instructors of the newly enlisted men. They are taking their discharges as fast as their enlistments expire, causing a further monthly loss of approximately 12½% of the already depleted skilled force.

It must be remembered that vessels, unless carefully looked after, deteriorate rapidly, and particularly so with inexperienced personnel. Efforts to increase the Service by recruiting

skilled men have failed, due to insufficient pay, and there is a steady loss in numbers from week to week.

Attention is invited to the fact that we are now allowed 191,000 men in the Navy, and that money to pay the same has been appropriated therefor, and in view of the fact that we now have about 102,000 men, any additional appropriation for pay would not be required for many months to come.

In compliance with the law and the wishes of Congress, the Navy has been demobilized so rapidly that we now have 102,000 instead of 191,000 men, as authorized, carrying perforce a vast saving in pay.

In view of the foregoing, I must recommend for your consideration the immediate passage of a Joint Resolution increasing the pay of the personnel of the United States Navy by the amounts set forth in my hearings before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Nov. 12, 1919.

Very sincerely,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

The Speaker, The House of Representatives.

### CONSULTING BOARD ON PAY INCREASE.

The U.S. Naval Consulting Board has passed a resolution favoring an increase of pay for the Navy and has sent copies of it to the Secretary of the Navy and to Senators Wadsworth and Pugh and Congressmen Kahn and Butler, chairmen, respectively, of the Senate and House Committees on Military and Naval Affairs. The resolution reads:

#### Urges Congress to Act on Navy Pay Bill.

The members of the U.S. Naval Consulting Board, who are men of different political beliefs and representative by selection of eleven national engineering societies having a membership of over 40,000, beg to record their opinion and recommendations in the matter of an increase of Service pay as follows:

Whereas, the members of the Naval Consulting Board during the past four and a half years have been brought into intimate relation and contact with officers of the Naval Service, and have learned to appreciate their attainments and ability and to know the circumstances under which they live; and

Whereas, the members of the Board in their individual capacities, and through their connection with many important industrial enterprises in the country, are fully informed with regard to the increase in the costs of living and the rising scales of compensations which are now paid to employees in practically all industries, and hence know that the present rates of compensation of Naval officers are wholly inadequate, and grossly unjust when compared with their necessities, and when compared, also, with the compensations paid to individuals in civil life holding positions demanding equivalent attainments and involving comparable responsibilities; and

Whereas, various measures have been proposed and are under present consideration by Congress, providing for increased compensations for the personnel of the Naval and other Services; be it

Resolved, that the Board in its official capacity strongly urge upon the committees having this matter in charge, and upon Congress as a whole, the importance to the best interests of the country of seeing that the officers of the Navy shall receive, at the earliest moment possible, that square deal to which they are justly entitled; and that in giving consideration of such increase of pay it be made fairly adequate to cover the increased cost of living and remove the necessity which is forcing so many officers to seek or accept employment in civil life in order to obtain compensation sufficient to meet the essential needs of themselves and their families; and be it further

Resolved, that the Board in its official capacity urge prompt action by Congress along lines at least as favorable as those proposed in Wadsworth Bill S. 3383, relating to the Navy personnel; and also, that the individual members of the Board, as citizens and taxpayers personally cognizant of the entire situation and the urgency of the case, and deeply sensible, as well, of the need of maintaining in the highest state of efficiency such fighting forces as are essential to our national safety, feel that it is our duty and privilege to call upon Congress for action along the lines indicated in that, or a similarly effective bill.

The members of the board, who have taken a position which is at variance with that taken by the Secretary of the Navy in this matter, include: Thomas A. Edison, president; William L. Saunders, vice chairman; Thomas Robins, secretary; Lawrence Addicks, Bion J. Arnold, L. H. Backeland, D. W. Brunton, Howard E. Coffin, Alfred Craven, William L. R. Emmet, Andrew M. Hunt, Miller Reese Hutchinson, R. G. Lamme, Hudson Maxim, Spencer Miller, Andrew L. Riker, M. B. Sellers, Elmer A. Sperry, Frank J. Sprague, A. G. Webster, W. R. Whitney and Robert S. Woodward. These gentlemen, nominated to the Naval Consulting Board by the engineering societies of the country, are representative of its most important engineering and manufacturing interests, and it is to be hoped that their views will have weight with Congress.

### ALABAMA LEGISLATURE ATTACKS ARMY BILLS.

Through the language of a joint resolution passed by the Alabama Legislature on Sept. 30 it is made very plain that the members of that body do not take kindly to the Army reorganization bills introduced in Congress by the War Department and by Senator Chamberlain and Mr. Kahn. The resolution declares that "the American people will not tolerate the ruthless abandonment of a policy which created that great civilian Army which answered the call" of our country to fight in the World War, and in the next paragraph declares that "the Chamberlain-Kahn bill, recently introduced in Congress, abolishes the citizen soldiery of the United States, which public sentiment demands shall be the backbone of our military strength . . . and creates the machinery for the establishment in America of the detestable Prussian system which is abhorrent to the American people." Again it declares that "the General Staff of the Regular Army, failing utterly in its efforts to secure recruits . . . now attempts to resort to conscription and to seize from their homes the youth of America for service in the Regular Army" in our island possessions "and even in Russia." And it expresses its formal objection to the passage of these bills. In their heat the legislators of Alabama overlook the fact that the "great civilian Army" it admires so much was formed mainly by conscription, which is the backbone of the "detestable Prussian system," the basis of the admirable French army system, and which Great Britain had to resort to in its efforts to help win the war. A correspondent in Huntsville, Ala., who kindly sends us a copy of this joint resolution, writes: "I am an Alabamian from birth. It was my good fortune to see service in the recent war for more than two years, during which time I served in the National Army with citizen soldiers and Regular Army soldiers; also in the National Guard, with citizen soldiers and Regular Army soldiers; also in the Regular Army with citizen soldiers and Regular Army soldiers. It pains me very greatly to see such unjustified attacks upon our Regular Army or upon any of its institutions or branches. In my humble judgment the facts do not warrant any such lack of appreciation of the skill, ability, patriotism, integrity and honesty of purpose displayed at all times by members of the Regular Army, both enlisted and commissioned,

as a class. There is no desire on my part to contrast them unfavorably with the citizen soldiery. Such unjustified outbreaks as that here displayed in this resolution are no doubt, in the language used, little more than an expression of personal animosities of the author towards an institution for which he has little or no respect by reason of a very comprehensive lack of knowledge about the same. My observations lead me to the conclusion that where Regular Army officers and men soldiered and associated with the citizen soldiery, whether of the National Army or the National Guard, there was established and maintained, mutually, a respect and a regard which was not poisoned or embittered by consideration of the Army in which the commission or enlistment was held."

### REPORT OF SURGEON GENERAL, U.S.N.

#### Practically Completes War Work Record.

The annual report of Rear Admiral W. C. Braisted, Surgeon General of the U.S. Navy, for the fiscal year 1919 covers health statistics to the close of the calendar year 1918 and the operations of the Medical Corps of the Navy to the close of the fiscal year 1919. It "practically completes the record for war work except in two important topics, i.e., the return of the Army sick and wounded from abroad and the systematic efforts for the re-education and rehabilitation of the disabled of the Navy and Marine Corps, the latter undertaken in conjunction and full co-operation with the other accredited agencies engaged in this noble salvage." This report of Admiral Braisted is much more than a routine report; it is worthy of admiration as a "social document"—using that term in its broadest sense—showing the varied and comprehensive pictures it gives us of living conditions aboard our Navy ships of all types, of the social relations of officers and men afloat and ashore, and of the untiring and painstaking efforts of the medical officers of the Navy in particular to better these conditions.

In the introduction to the report Admiral Braisted calls attention to the task of demobilization, "one as difficult in many respects as was that of expanding the numerically small naval personnel when war became imminent," and draws this moral from the experience:

"There would seem to be a lesson in our present situation in this particular. Now is the time to make a careful study and tabulation of findings in regard to demobilization so that should the contingency of war ever confront the country again the several departments of the Government may have on record the essential facts and use them rather than opinions as a basis for legislation. I am of the opinion that a definite scheme of demobilization is part of the most comprehensive plans for war since the permanent results of victory may often be determined by the preponderance or permanence of the conquering force; that plans for demobilization should be incorporated with the legislation enacted at the time of expansion to a war footing, thus guaranteeing its conduct later, independent of individual wishes, passing influences or temporary expedients, and deliberately calculated in advance so as to fully subserve the best interests of the nation as a whole.

"For example, the Medical and Hospital Corps should be among the last to demobilize after war. They are needed to care for troops routed home and the sick and wounded who cannot be demobilized; their assistance is vital to demobilization since they conduct the physical examinations incident to discharge. It may seem a hardship to physicians and sick attendants to be detained after the termination of war, but dissatisfaction on this score can scarcely be heeded when the alternative is neglect of the sick. In common justice, therefore, to those entering these branches it should be made clear, in advance of enrollments for war service, that they must expect to be among the last to be released."

#### Personnel.

"In matters of personnel, as in all other departments, the direction of the energy of work has been divided sharply by the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918. From the beginning of the fiscal year to that date the activities in the personnel division were directed to maintaining a war complement, its distribution and replacements. After the signing of the armistice enrollments in the Naval Reserve Force were discontinued and demobilization was begun. According to my last report, the commissioned personnel began the fiscal year with a force of 3,000, consisting of officers of the Regular Establishment, temporary officers of the Navy and officers of the Naval Reserve Force. Appointments and enrollments met all requirements, and on the day that active hostilities ceased there remained a force of 182 medical officers of the Reserve Force who had not yet been called to active duty. This inactive list, together with the further offers of service, gave a sense of security against damage and increased demand.

"Immediately after the signing of the armistice demobilization was begun, but at the same time there came a heavy demand upon the Medical Corps consequent upon the return of sick and wounded from abroad, the return transportation of the Army and an increase in the number of patients in our own hospitals. The transport service was increased from thirty-eight vessels to approximately 129 vessels. Many of these ships were equipped solely for the transportation of healthy troops and were provided with adequate sick bays for that type of personnel, but not infrequently the sick and wounded were received by these troopships. In consequence the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery thought it essential to maintain on board each vessel a medical department adequate to meet exceptional demands, so that the total commissioned personnel of the Medical Corps required for this service was over 500 men. Their accomplishment is well shown by the fact that at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1919, 1,235,933 troops had been returned by this service from Europe, subsequent to the signing of the armistice. Of this number there were 111,522 transported as sick and wounded of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

"On July 1, 1919, the total of the Medical Corps on active duty numbered 592 officers of the Reserve Force; 865 officers of the permanent Medical Corps, and 315 officers holding temporary appointment, with eighty-two former pharmacists commissioned as assistant surgeons, leaving the corps over demobilized for the authorized Navy of 241,000 plus the Marine Corps.

"At the present time there are 301 vacancies in the Medical Corps of the Regular Establishment, which are temporarily filled by officers holding temporary appointments, and this condition means that at the expiration of these limited appointments the Regular Service will have a vacancy list of that number. This, coupled with the fact that to date 104 resignations have been received from officers holding permanent commissions, is giving



the bureau considerable concern in regard to the future. It is earnestly recommended that Congress be asked to provide a means for officers holding temporary appointments and officers of the Reserve Force who have given satisfactory service during the war to enter the permanent corps, and in view of the fact that these officers have rendered satisfactory service it would appear desirable that the present statutory age limit be waived, as it is felt that the physical examination that will be required will safeguard the Service in every respect. Should an age limit be necessary, it is recommended that forty years be specified. This will insure to the Government twenty-four years of prospective service before statutory retirement on account of age would occur, and in view of the fact that medical officers should be credited with at least six years for study in obtaining a degree and gaining hospital experience, will conform to what I understand is to be the age requirement recommended for officers of this type in the line of the Navy. The number of medical officers to be so appointed should not be specified other than as authorized by present law. With the prospect of 405 vacancies in the corps, based on a naval strength of 131,000 enlisted men, plus the Marine Corps, I feel that this recommendation may be made with special emphasis."

The full proportion of dental officers permitted by law to the Navy has been more or less regularly maintained during the war, and it is in consequence of the demobilization that the Dental Corps was reduced by June 30, 1919, from a war strength of about 500 officers to: Regulars, 131; temporary, 3; reserves, 156; making a total of 287. A number of vacancies, approximately fifty-five, exist in the regular corps, but this deficiency is for the present overcome by the utilization of the services of Reserve officers on active duty.

#### Female Nurse and Hospital Corps.

During the fiscal year the Navy Nurse Corps (female) has witnessed a greater number of changes than at any time since it was established. From 1918 to 1919 the nurses appointed and enrolled in the Navy numbered 1,713, the increase over last year being noted by the following numbers: Nurses, U.S. Navy, 128; reserve nurses, U.S. Navy, 56; nurses, U.S. Naval Reserve Force, 384; total increase, 568. During the year, for the first time since the establishment of the corps, nurses were assigned to ships in their professional capacity. The report contains the names of twenty-five nurses of the corps who died of illness contracted in the line of duty and whose "names are entered on the honor roll of their country."

The distribution of the Hospital Corps on July 1, 1919, was approximately as follows: On naval transports, 2,428; on destroyers, 200; on battleships and other cruising vessels, 1,256; on foreign stations, 700; on duty at the hospitals in the U.S., 2,400; at receiving ships, 300; at Hospital Corps schools, 800; miscellaneous stations, 3,043.

#### Marine and Aviation Units.

The report discusses briefly the work of the Navy medical officers attached to the Marine Corps units in France; there were sixty medical officers, twelve dental officers and 500 enlisted personnel. Of these one commissioned officer and twelve enlisted were killed; eight officers and 101 men wounded or gassed; and one man taken prisoner. With the U.S. Navy aviation forces in Europe were seventy-two medical officers, fifteen dental officers, four pharmacists and 294 hospital corpsmen. There is an extremely interesting section devoted to health conditions on submarines, particularly in reference to the effect submarine duty has on the eyes and ears. Another section is devoted to the work of the Medical Corps with the Naval Railway Battery in France, in which enlightening details are given of the lives led by these officers and men on the battery trains and of the ingenious devices worked out by the officers to improve their technical equipment. Of the Navy transportation of Army contingents the report says:

"As a military and medical performance the transporting of Army troops to and from Europe by the Navy and the return of its sick and wounded stands out as one of the brilliant achievements of the war. The work was done so well and so quietly that its vital significance in the accomplishment of the purposes in view is patent only to the deep-thinking few. It would be an act of gross negligence if I failed to signalize here the simplicity and modesty as well as the heroism of those who thus went about their duty in this matter as a mere incident of obeying orders. There was vigilance and skill on the bridge, there was long training behind the guns, and below in the sick bay and contagious wards there was untiring, patient, loving effort. The Navy doctor and the Navy hospital corpsman worked night and day, oblivious of rest and food until physical strength gave way. Officers and men of all branches went at the task with heart and soul, working together with generous rivalry to further the great military movement undertaken by the country.

#### Conditions on Troop Transports.

"In view of all the circumstances it is a matter of wonder to those whose technical knowledge qualifies them to appreciate the difficulties in the way, that hundreds and thousands of soldiers were carried over and brought back with thousands of sick and wounded in a uniformly satisfactory manner so far as agencies under our control were concerned. At times, where constructive criticism would have been of invaluable service, there was heard only the trivial complaint having its origin in grievances about rank and privilege and not in any lack of the simple essentials of war—food, shelter, safe transportation and reasonable guarantee of health. Since the preparation of last year's report was begun, very general improvements have been effected and early plans have matured for the adequate regulation of many factors in the sanitation of Navy troopships. . . . System and routine have replaced sporadic and desultory effort."

"In spite of the great difficulty of giving adequate treatment to the thousands of cases of influenza that came aboard with and developed among the Army contingents crowded into the troop spaces of our naval transports, the results obtained may be considered truly remarkable when compared with those of civilian communities and camps ashore. The following figures furnished by the commander, Cruiser and Transport Force, to the Chief of Naval Operations, Dec. 11, 1918, constitute unimpeachable testimony to the zeal, devotion and skill of the naval medical officers and hospital corpsmen serving on the transports, and to the wise and prompt measures taken in the face of the epidemic. Out of 129,364 troops transported, 11,385 contracted influenza, 1,040 contracted pneumonia, and 733 died. From this it appears that of the troops transported during the epidemic up to the date of the letter quoted 8.8 per cent. suffered with influenza, and the combined case death rate from influenza and pneumonia was 6.43 per cent., an

average Army death rate for the individual trips of 5.06 per thousand of troops conveyed. The Navy personnel of these transports, 23,883, picked 2,123 cases of influenza and 141 pneumonia cases, with forty-two deaths, giving a morbidity rate of 8.9 per cent., and case mortality of 1.8 per cent., and a Navy death rate of 1.7 per thousand."

Under the heading "Details of Evacuation" the following significant statistics are given as to the sick and wounded brought home on vessels of the Naval Cruiser and Transport Force, Jan. 1 to July 1, 1919:

Date.	ARMY						
	Mobile.	Stretcher.	G. U.	Insane.	Tuberculous.	Contagious.	Died.
1919.							
January . . . . .	15,520	2,054	66	382	303	158	9
February . . . . .	13,019	1,020	70	421	292	470	81
March . . . . .	19,203	2,331	90	796	533	750	39
April . . . . .	15,169	1,902	60	645	754	389	12
May . . . . .	14,961	1,018	58	1,226	600	231	18
June . . . . .	10,921	910	207	506	221	91	12
Total . . . . .	88,787	9,286	571	3,976	2,708	2,089	120

Date.	NAVY.						
	Mobile.	Stretcher.	G. U.	Insane.	Tuberculous.	Contagious.	Died.
1919.							
January . . . . .	773	86	67	9	17	4	1
February . . . . .	190	40	109	3	6	27	6
March . . . . .	188	47	82	5	12	24	4
April . . . . .	138	59	50	4	11	38	4
May . . . . .	169	37	72	5	4	15	2
June . . . . .	132	80	37	6	12	4	1
Total . . . . .	1,590	293	417	32	53	112	17

Date.	MARINE CORPS.						
	Mobile.	Stretcher.	G. U.	Insane.	Tuberculous.	Contagious.	Died.
1919.							
January . . . . .	139	14	3	5	2	..	19,611
February . . . . .	235	8	2	2	2	..	15,953
March . . . . .	560	51	3	13	0	8	24,748
April . . . . .	381	42	..	14	0	1	19,646
May . . . . .	812	18	..	17	0	25	18,818
June . . . . .	239	9	..	10	4	..	18,355
Total . . . . .	1,866	142	11	61	32	34	112,131

Twenty-eight pages of the report are devoted to reports from individual transports; thirteen to psychiatric work; five to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the disabled; and seventeen to the American Red Cross and welfare activities. Fifty-three pages are devoted to the forces afloat, the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic Fleets being discussed separately from the reports of the individual ships; eight pages to the cargo carriers of the N.O.T.S.; and eighty pages to the great and varied work of the Naval Hospitals in this country, in Europe at all the bases and stations, and in our island possessions. Forty-seven pages in this part of the report are devoted to conditions at the navy yards, stations, receiving ships, etc., at home and abroad; nineteen pages to the Marine regiments; and there are seven pages devoted to the honors and citations awarded officers and men of the Medical Corps, the list not being complete.

#### The Death Rate of the Navy.

During the year 1918 there were 9,307 deaths. Of these 5,938 were due to disease, 1,158 to accidents and injuries, and 2,211 to casualties in action. The death rate for all causes, including casualties in action, was 18.47 per 1,000, and the death rate for disease only was 11.78 per 1,000. Of the 5,938 deaths from disease 5,027 were due to pneumonia in one form or another as follows:

Lobar pneumonia . . . . .	601
Broncho-pneumonia . . . . .	156
Influenza pneumonia . . . . .	4,158
Measles pneumonia . . . . .	112
Total . . . . .	5,027

If pneumonia in its various forms could have been eliminated as a cause of death, the death rate of the Navy for disease would have been only 1.80 per 1,000. The extraordinarily high death rate of 11.78 was due to the fatal form of influenza which prevailed during September, October, and November. Excluding influenza as a cause of death, the death rate of the Navy from disease would have been but 3.53 even including all other pneumonias, which, as before mentioned, were unduly prevalent.

#### ANNUAL REPORT, NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

The annual report of Rear Admiral J. A. Hoogewerff, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and dated July 1, 1919, has been submitted to the Bureau of Navigation, U.S.N. Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, U.S.N., retired, continued as superintendent until March 4, 1919, when he was relieved by the present superintendent. Up to the date of the armistice, the personnel was concentrated chiefly on supplying compasses and compass equipment, navigational instruments, instruments for aviation, nautical almanacs, and time service, not only for a greatly increased Navy, but for the Shipping Board, to supply its vessels with navigational equipment. Fortunately, the services of retired line officers of the Navy who had had duty at the observatory were available.

One of the difficulties encountered was the supply of binoculars and telescopes because of our previous dependence for optical glass on foreign countries, but the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, appealed to the patriotic citizens of the country to lend their glasses to the Navy for the duration of the war at a nominal rental, and 52,000 binoculars and spyglasses were so loaned, of which 32,000 were suitable, and so enabled our submarine lookouts to be supplied with "eyes for the Navy." Chronometers, sextants, and other navigational instruments which were the personal property of citizens, and which assisted materially, were also contributed.

In accordance with the promise of the Navy Department to return all binoculars, telescopes, spyglasses, and navigational instruments loaned for the period of the war (Lieut. (j.g.) A. R. Elmore was detailed to the observatory in December, 1918, to take charge of returning the articles to the original donors. He was relieved by Ensign S. C. Brown, U.S.N.R.F., on Feb. 12. Twenty-eight thousand of the articles loaned have been returned to the original donors at this time. Thirty-two thousand engraved certificates expressing the appreciation of the

Navy Department to those who responded to the call of "eyes for the Navy," have been issued.

#### Test of Gyro Compasses.

During the year no difficulty was experienced in obtaining equipment for submarines. In July, 1918, a new type of gyro compass was submitted for test, known as the Carrie compass. A board was appointed to conduct tests. As a result a conditional contract for 100 gyro-compass sets for destroyers was made with the Carrie Gyroscopic Corporation. No deliveries have been made, although much work has been done. During the fiscal year of 1918 the Arma Engineering Co. developed a modified type of Anschütz compass. A contract for 20 sets for destroyers was made, conditional upon satisfactory test. Considerable progress has been made. The Sperry Gyroscope Co. has had great difficulty in delivering the twin gyro type of compass for destroyers. During the year about 20 compasses were delivered. These as at first issued to the Service proved unsatisfactory. In July, 1918, deliveries were stopped pending development and modification. This action has resulted in the company making an endeavor to improve this compass, and a successful trial was made on the destroyer Bush in March, 1919. Deliveries have again commenced.

In September, 1918, a new type of compass card omitting all points and quarter points, the intercardinal and cardinal points, and marked in degrees from 0°-359°, was adopted. This type is now being issued to the Navy and the Shipping Board. In July, 1918, the technical committee of the U.S. Shipping Board adopted Navy standard equipment for all vessels of 7,000 tons and over. This action will probably lead to the standardization of merchant navigational equipment, a result greatly to be desired.

American manufacture and grinding of optical glass was accomplished, and adequate supplies of binoculars were being furnished prior to the armistice. New sources of supply for mirrors and shade glasses were developed, and all necessary demands for sextants were met. Optical instruments and high-grade timepieces are now being manufactured in this country and the quality is constantly improving.

Aerial astronomical navigation, which has always occupied a place in the scheme of this department, received an impetus with the preparations for the transatlantic flight of naval seaplanes. The details were worked out in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations and the material for the most part furnished by the observatory. When the experience gained by the officers who made the flight is available further development can be effected. Practically all the stations in the United States are now completely supplied with photographic outfits.

Since 1913, by observing a list of some 9,000 standard and intermediary stars on the 9-inch transit circle, the Naval Observatory has been co-operating with the other leading observatories of the world in determining positions of a million of the brighter stars. The number of observations made during the year was 3,117. The close of the year finds the observatory with its year's program practically complete. With the exception of the balloon balance all the equipment for air stations so far adopted is now at the stations or in store ready for issue.

#### REPORT OF COMPTROLLER OF TREASURY.

The annual report of Walter W. Warwick, Comptroller of the Treasury, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and dated Oct. 10, 1919, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. The report states that the number of warrants entered on the books of the office and countersigned during the fiscal year 1919 was 175,269, as against 105,099 for the fiscal year 1918, an increase of 66.76 per cent. It is, of course, the number of warrants and not the amounts involved which indicates the increase of time and labor required for handling, registering and countersigning. The number of warrants issued in payment of claims settled by the Auditor for the War Department increased from 15,880 for the third quarter to 30,090 for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year, an increase of nearly 90 per cent. This is a fairly good index of what may be expected for the immediate future and for some years, and points to the necessity of making provision therefor. It is fairly to be anticipated that the work of the bookkeeping section will remain for some years much larger in quantity than in pre-war years, as many war accounts and claims remain to be settled. It has been the history of all wars that the maximum point in such work is reached long after actual hostilities have ceased.

With the increased force given the office it has planned a reorganization and reassignment of duties. The Comptroller intends to make all available use of the services of the attorneys for whose salaries appropriation has been made and to reassign the work of the office in such manner as will make it possible for sufficient time to be given to the large and important claims now coming in such large number. No claim, whether for \$1 or \$100,000, should be rejected and the claimant relegated to the courts, if indeed he can afford a suit, unless the Comptroller's office is satisfied the claim is not just and legal. The rights of claimants for small amounts, including claims of those who served in the Army and Navy, must be carefully protected.

The desirability of giving prompt audit to the claims of those who served in the armed forces in the war is apparent, Mr. Warwick says. Considering that over 4,000,000 men served, it is to be expected that such claims will number hundreds of thousands. To settle them in any reasonable time requires the service of a large force of competent employees—more in number than is now authorized by law. It is hoped to make such use in the current fiscal year of the authority delegated in the matter of supervision and direction over the auditing offices as will place the Comptroller's office in closer relations to the settlement of the Army's foreign accounts than has been possible through the branch agencies provided during the period of actual hostilities. With the release from Army service of many disbursing officers drawn from civil life it is essential that these accounts be audited at an early date and that final balances be stated, so that such officers may be released from further accountability, or that the necessary steps may be taken to effect recovery in the Government's interests while the transactions involved are still readily capable of proof.

Except for the provisions of law under which a disbursing officer of the Navy is given credit when a payment is made pursuant to an order of any commanding officer of the Navy and the commanding officer is held accountable, there is no law which gives protection to a disbursing officer because acting in obedience to orders. It has been suggested before that there should be a law applicable to all branches of the Government by



which when credit is given to a disbursing officer for a payment made when the facts did not justify payment a charge should be made against the commanding or superior officer responsible for directing payment. The principle of pecuniary responsibility of others than the disbursing officer should be worked out for both an erroneous certification of facts by administrative officers and an arbitrary order for payment, so that disbursing officers may not be made to suffer for payments not made in the exercise of their judgment. The Comptroller's office now holds that as a rule disbursing officers are not to be charged with knowledge of the accuracy of certificates of fact given by administrative officers, except when the circumstances are such that they are properly put upon inquiry. But no relief can be given when a disbursing officer makes an erroneous payment and the sole explanation is one of obedience to orders.

#### AVIATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT. *War Progress of Aeronautics.*

The fifth annual report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, submitted to Congress by the President on Dec. 5, seeks to cover the progress made during the war in the science and art of aeronautics and lays the blame for the United States failing to get an effective air force "to the lack of a proper scientific and technical foundation before the war." The committee states that "from the lessons of the war we know that aeronautics will be the first arm of defense and of offense to come into action in future wars. Victory will sharply incline to the side that establishes superiority in the air, though its other forces may be relatively weaker than the enemy's. It follows that serious losses in industry, personnel, supplies and communication can easily be inflicted on the enemy, and a decided superiority in the air, once attained, will be difficult to overcome."

In America we have a force of reserve military aviators, but our peace-time expenditures for the maintenance of an aircraft industry and the further development of aeronautics are small. The committee invites the attention of Congress to the need for providing encouragement for the development of commercial aviation, as well as military aviation, and to the need for more liberal support of scientific research and experimental work in aeronautics. To summarize the more immediate and important matters the committee strongly recommends to Congress:

##### *Recommendations of Committee.*

"First, that liberal support be given to the estimates and programs for the development of military, naval and postal air services.

"Second, that greater support be given to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in its program for the continuous scientific study of the problem of flight. This is particularly desirable because of the great increase in the number and importance of the problems to be solved and the reduced volume of experimental work conducted by other agencies since the signing of the armistice. Greater direct support of scientific research and experimental work in aeronautics becomes a necessity in view of the limited appropriations for the Army and Navy Air Services, and the consequently limited encouragement and limited ability of the aircraft industry to conduct experimental and development work.

"Third, that special steps be taken at once through the proper governmental channels to encourage foreign trade in aircraft. The committee suggests that it may be advisable to send a special aeronautical mission to South American countries to create markets for American aircraft and to interest and advise the commercial attaches of the Department of Commerce and the consular agents of the State Department as to the possibilities of aeronautics in those countries and the ability of the American aircraft manufacturers to meet the needs.

"Fourth, that every practicable encouragement be given by the Federal Government to the establishment of landing fields in and by municipalities generally, and as near the centers of activity as possible. The committee especially suggests that the War Department be authorized to co-operate with the various municipalities at least to the extent of aiding in the layout and marking of the fields and the placing of at least one hangar on each field.

"Fifth, that legislation be enacted for the regulation of civil aerial navigation, of the issuance of licenses to pilots, of inspection of aircraft, of uses of landing fields, etc.; that the enforcement of regulations be placed under the Department of Commerce, and that, pending enactment of definite regulations by Congress, a board of representatives of various Government departments and of this committee be authorized to prepare such regulations for the approval of the Secretary of Commerce. The committee believes that air navigation should be regulated in much the same manner as marine navigation, and recommends the above as purely temporary legislation.

"Sixth, that a continuing program for the construction of aircraft for the various governmental services be authorized, so as to assure, through the apportionment of relatively small orders among manufacturers of aircraft, the existence of a nucleus of an aircraft industry capable of expansion to meet military needs in an emergency."

*Report of Transportation Service appears on page 534.*

#### REPORT, U.S. COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The report of the United States Council of National Defense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, which has been submitted to the Secretary of War, covers three phases: The final months of the war; the marking time period which followed the armistice; and the reconstruction period which, so far as the Federal departments were concerned, began in full operation as soon as the war machine was fully reversed. While it cannot be claimed, the report says, that the functioning and organization of the council during the early days of the war were perfect, "it is nevertheless a fact, and the impersonal historians of America's part in the war are beginning to indicate that fact on their coolly formed pages, that the council, an untried instrument for coalescing the nation's resources, was the prolific mother that gave birth to the great majority of the vital non-military war-time bodies of the United States, which in turn threw their accumulated power behind the American armies and worked the final tragedy of the imperial German government." After the armistice was signed

the council, aside from its regularly constituted duties, continued its many-angled contact with the public, passing, for instance, on such diverse matters as the curtailment of Christmas buying during war time, the wisdom of continuing grand opera during the war and the method of the collection of funds by the great welfare bodies. In the reconstruction period the council aided in demobilization, in obtaining employment for soldiers and sailors, in the relations between capital and labor, conservation of war data, relief of housing problems, aiding conservation, continued co-operation of women organizations in war-time work, protection of children, betterment of highways transport activities, and the organization of medical volunteers.

#### DEMobilIZATION AND ENLISTMENTS.

From the signing of the armistice to Dec. 16, a total of 3,451,189 troops were reported discharged. Of these, 180,819 were officers and 3,270,370 were enlisted men, the latter including 23,405 furloughed to the Reserve.

Reports received to Dec. 17 show a total of 154,802 enlistments, including 3,931 during the week ended Dec. 13. Special enlistments for foreign service are as follows: Europe, 18,637; Siberia, 5,644; Philippine Department, 3,843; Hawaiian Department, 2,177; Panama Canal Department, 1,267; Alaska, 314. Of those enlisted, 5,908 have been assigned to Mexican border organizations.

The estimated strength of the Army Dec. 16 was 236,885, not including nurses and Army field clerks. Of this number, 181,307 were in the United States, 18,751 in Europe, and 2,630 at sea.

Since Nov. 11, 1918, to Dec. 16, 2,128 resignations of Regular Army officers have been accepted, and 1,893 Regular Army officers have been discharged from emergency rank.

#### CONSISTENCY AND THE UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In order that the people of the United States may become familiar with the uniform of their beloved Army it is proposed to change such uniform at frequent intervals as heretofore.

There is complete unanimity throughout the Service in the conviction that no uniform other than the olive drab should be authorized; that there should be only one style of cut so that a new uniform may be used for evening social wear, while a slightly worn one may do for teas or other afternoon functions, and a threadbare one for outing and work, with a disreputable one for tending the furnace, grooming the horse or jitney, blacking shoes, or other menial labor nowadays forced upon the commissioned officer by the pay schedule; that the blue uniform should be retained; that if the blue uniform be abolished, it will no longer be a part of the uniform and as a result of pure reasoning must be considered civilian dress, and will therefore become optional as soon as civilian dress is again authorized to be worn; that officers should be permitted to wear trousers so that they can scratch an itching shin with the other foot without having to remove a stiff puttee; that the Sam Browne belt should be required, and that it should be studded with little brass bells and have in the middle of the back a pretty little brass ring to which the wife can attach a snap-hook for a light steel dog chain so that she will not get lost in a crowd while toddling abroad with her haughty lord and master (some utility must be found to justify this belt, and this suggestion is as good as any so far advanced); that to uphold the principles of democracy, all officers should wear slippers until 7.15 a.m., and change to pumps after 8.17 a.m., Oxford ties and spats after 11.23 a.m., booties after 1.37 p.m., shoes and spiral puttees after 4.27 p.m., leather puttees after 5.14 p.m., boots and spurs after 6.00 p.m., and bed-socks at 11.00; that pockets should be bellows affairs on the outside; that pockets should be inside, and to prevent making the blouse sag should be in the form of ditty bags suspended from the neck by a string; that caps should be provided on each side with clasps like those on garters to be snapped onto the tops of the ears to prevent the cap from blowing off; and that all officers should shave their heads so that their hair cannot stand on end when they think of all the fool suggestions that are made for changes in the uniform.

CONSISTENCY.

#### THE REGULAR OF LONG SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In these days, when the question of recruiting the new Army to its authorized strength is such a leading one, it appears that very little attention is being paid to re-enlistment of Regular Army men, that is, men who have served to their credit prior to the war. From this and sundry other indications the Regular concludes that his services are not in as much demand as those of the untrained recruit. So it is not surprising that many old soldiers, men with five and six enlistments completed honorably, have decided to quit the Service and re-enter civil life.

The reasons for this are many. There is the old question of bonus and travel pay, only settled after much controversy, and in the face of many objections to its payment to the Regular who desired to re-enlist. This was a bar which caused many men to decide not to remain in the Service. Permission to re-enlist can only be obtained if the re-enlistment is to be in the branch and in the organization of which the soldier is a member. Whether or not this is in strict accordance with existing instructions is a question, but the fact remains that this decision was rendered in my own case, and in many other cases.

The Regular, due to longer service, is in position to know more of the customs of the Service and kindred matters than is the new soldier; especially in regard to clerical work. Does this react to his advantage? Assuredly not. It is practically impossible for him to obtain passes or furloughs, while his equal in rank, who does not occupy a position from which he cannot be spared for the simple reason that he has not absorbed enough knowledge, is granted furloughs and other privileges. It appears that intelligence in this is a liability rather than an asset. Due to this many men of exceptional ability along clerical and other specialized lines upon transfer to new stations are pleading absolute ignorance, and are thus placing themselves in the

same category as the new non-commissioned officer, in order that these privileges may be enjoyed. The writer, being one of these unfortunates, has experienced all of the above, and many other cases of the injustice meted out to the old soldier. It has had the effect of making him decide not to re-enlist. I feel that I am not alone in this, that there are innumerable like cases. Why can not something be done to remedy these ills? It is a fact that the Regular is much in demand, and if so, something should be done to keep him in the Service. Assuredly the present system is one that will react to keep the less desirable and intelligent old soldiers, and cause the men who are of benefit to the Service to sever their connection with it.

SERGEANT, 1ST CLASS.

#### THE EFFECTS OF DEMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The order that there will be no promotion to temporary grades of officers of the Regular Army who have already been demoted depicts the future of those officers in gloomy but true colors. They can expect nothing! During the war they served in the higher grades until they were allowed to become surplus in those grades, when they were ruthlessly demoted.

Many majors and captains were promoted to colonel and lieutenant colonel. Naturally many first and second lieutenants were given temporary promotions which include the grade of major. What is the result? The majors and captains have again become majors and captains, while the lieutenants—many of them merely provisional officers—still are majors and will remain so till June, 1920. In other words, captains of fifteen years' service find themselves sentenced through the action of the War Department to serve for a year at least under men with less than one-seventh their service and practically no experience. If these officers had got drunk and had personally assaulted their commanding officer a general court would hardly have imposed a heavier sentence—to mark time for a year, to see junior officers promoted or kept over them and to be placed in positions where the humiliation rankles as it must in the heart of every self-respecting man. Personally I know of several cases where officers demoted have been assigned to serve as captains with the regiments that they had commanded, to serve under field officers recommended by them for promotion.

Is not this expediency run mad? What kind of a spirit must these officers develop when they realize that their best efforts are met by such rewards? Man can endure just so much injustice; after that ambition dies of inanition.

On top of that comes the statement that we will have promotion by selection! We have seen it already—seen some officers detailed with increased rank to special details, while others asking the same thing have been told that they must be demoted because they are surplus in their grades. The very next week one sees an order detailing other officers to similar details with increased rank. Men rankle under injustice. With the keenest interest in their profession in their hearts they know that they have been most unfairly treated and that the end is not yet! You can find many cases where officers who prefer service with troops have been driven to seek details that they did not really want in order to escape the humiliation of serving under officers they had themselves practically made. I have seen one colonel demoted and junior to his own adjutant who had been promoted to the temporary grade of major—promoted by himself. Reserve officers who had not a day of service before the war now hold rank as major and lieutenant colonel, senior to officers who have had ten and fifteen years' service in Alaska, Panama, Honolulu, Mexico and the Philippine Islands.

Consider these cases; then can you wonder if the morale of the Army suffers?

INTERROGATION.

#### REGIMENTAL COATS OF ARMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

So far back as July 7, 1917, you were good enough to publish some suggestions looking towards the adoption, by new regiments, of coats-of-arms so designed as to identify the new units with the parent organizations. Your recent note to the effect that regimental coats-of-arms are to be officially adopted revives general interest in the subject, and possibly a few observations may not prove out of place.

First we might consider emblems of service. The Cavalry regiments which recently served as Artillery might "impale" three artillery shells of silver or gold on a red background arranged "two and one," "in chief," "in fesse," "in bend," or "in pale." This offers ten possible combinations. In addition, such regiments might adopt as "supporters" a cavalry horse and an artillery horse, where appropriate. World War emblems, in some instances, would need to be conventionalized or modified for heraldic adoption. A single ivy leaf, for example, might be sufficient to designate the "IV" division. The armorial bearings of French towns or the province of Lorraine might be utilized as a "canton," or to furnish an emblem, where a regiment has participated in the defense or recapture of territory thereby indicated.

Next we might consider emblems of origin. The 1st and 2d Cavalry could appropriately adopt a "bordure" of blue and orange to show their dragon origin; while the 3d Cavalry might utilize the "emerald green" and horn of its service as mounted rifles. The 1st Infantry might care to adopt as supporters, soldiers of the two sub-legions which merged into it, while the "Galloping 6th" could adopt the crest and supporters of Pennsylvania, in commemoration of its keystone origin. The 5th Field Artillery might think well of adopting the shield of the old province of New York, in honor of its senior battery, which originated as the "New York Provincial Company of Artillery," and was commanded by Alexander Hamilton prior to the Declaration of Independence. If in addition it should adopt as supporters soldiers in the original uniform, and utilize the old sub-legion colors, the result would be of great historic interest.

It has been suggested that where the colors of a regiment have been decorated, the colors of the fourragère might be adopted. Before such a plan is definitely determined, it might be well to consider whether the plan recently adopted by the city of Paris might not be more artistic. In that case the Croix de Guerre was arranged as part of "the achievement."

F. G. McKean, Jr.

Philadelphia, Pa.



## THE BRITISH WARSHIP HOOD.

Interesting facts concerning the new British warship Hood, variously designated as battleship and battle cruiser, which were necessarily held secret during the war with Germany, have been given out by the British Admiralty to the Engineer, of London, which in its issue of Nov. 7 published a description of the monster ship with pictures of her model made by John Brown and Co., her builders.

The Hood combines all the features of the battleship and the battle cruiser, and is the largest warship ever put afloat up to the present time. Whether she is the most powerful warship in the world afloat, as has been stated, is a question which seems open to debate, according to some great gun experts. It has still to be proved by battle experience whether the eight 15-inch guns of the Hood would be more effective than those of a vessel of her class armed with twelve guns of 14-inch caliber, like those aboard the U.S.S. New Mexico. While the eight 15-inch guns may have the greater range and penetration, it is questioned whether this advantage is enough to offset the greater volume of fire of twelve 14-inch guns, if fired within a range effective for both calibers of guns. This is a point upon which ordnance experts differ. The United States Navy Department, however, evidently has faith in the bigger gun, for the new battle cruisers of the Constellation class, authorized to be constructed, will be provided with a main battery of eight 16-inch guns, instead of a larger number of smaller caliber guns.

The Hood has the armor and guns of a battleship and the speed of the battle cruiser, and her designer, Sir Eustace d'Eyncourt, chief constructor of the British navy, has produced a ship that embodies every essential improvement based on experience in the battle of Jutland and other engagements during the war with Germany. The Hood, therefore, represents a remarkable combination of naval construction. Her cost, exclusive of guns, ammunition and stores, is given as £5,000,000. Her length on water line is 860 feet; beam is 104 feet; draft 28½ feet; displacement 41,200 tons. The shaft horsepower of the Hood is intended to work up to 144,000, which is equivalent to a speed of thirty-one knots. Her engines are geared turbines of the Brown-Curtis type, steam being supplied by water-tube boilers, the furnaces using oil for fuel, of which 40,000 tons are carried.

The main battery of the ship comprises eight 15-inch guns, which have proved reliable up to 28,000 or 30,000 yards and discharge a projectile of 1,920 pounds. The guns are mounted as twins in super-imposed turrets on the center line, two turrets being on the forward deck and two on the after deck. There are fifteen inches of armor on the turrets and twelve inches on the barbettes. The guns have a greater elevation than those provided for earlier ships. Each twin gun position is self-contained in the vitally important matter of range taking and fire control, and in the event of the main direction station being put out of action, each pair of guns could still be aimed and controlled within the limits of vision imposed by their restricted height above the water. Each turret contains its own range finder. Besides the turret range finders there are others in the fire control position above the conning tower and in the mast station.

The secondary battery consists of twelve 5-inch quick-firing guns using an armor-piercing projectile of eighty-two pounds and having a range of 12,000 yards. These guns are mounted in a casemate protected by a 5-inch gun shield. The Engineer makes the following criticism: "Five guns on each side are disposed in an open battery on the fore-castle deck, the remaining two weapons being mounted a deck higher and abreast of the forward tunnel. Beyond a 5-inch shield these guns do not appear to have any protection, and although their high command would probably enable them to be fought with effect in any weather, this advantage is largely counter-balanced by their exposed position. In our view the absence of proper armor protection to the quick-firing battery seriously detracts from the merit of the design as a whole. If it were deemed worth while to fit such an armament at all, it would surely have been more logical to provide some safeguard against the contingency of all these guns being placed hors de combat by the first salvo—a fate to which, in their present undefended situation, they are clearly exposed."

The main armor belt on the sides of the Hood has a maximum thickness of twelve inches and is sufficiently deep to protect the waterline through all conditions of draught. The belt towards the bow tapers to five inches and aft to six inches. The protective deck armor varies from one to three inches; the fore-castle deck is two inches amidships, the main deck one and one-half inches on the flat and two inches on the slopes; and lower deck in this part of the ship is about two inches. An essential feature of hull protection of the Hood against mines and torpedoes is an improved bulge or "blister" along her underwater body, and this with an improved system of bulkhead subdivisions it is estimated would make it necessary for the Hood to be hit by several torpedoes before she would sink. The bulge or blister provided for the Hood is the invention of Sir Eustace d'Eyncourt and was used on a number of British warships, proving its worth, for when hit by torpedoes the ships remained afloat.

The keel of the Hood was laid Sept. 1, 1916, and she was launched Aug. 22, 1918. She had originally three sister ships, the Anson, Howe and Rodney, which were authorized to be built at the same time. The work on the three latter ships, however, was discontinued for reasons of economy when the armistice was signed; and the Hood, which has been designated as the flagship of the British Atlantic fleet, is the only one completed of the four monster warships originally authorized.

## HOLLAND'S NAVAL POLICY UNDER DISCUSSION.

For some weeks the question of the reduction of the Dutch navy has monopolized the attention of both Parliament and the press of Holland, and especially the decision to scrap two almost completed cruisers has brought forth a storm of criticism, says a dispatch dated Dec. 13 to the New York Times from The Hague. The subject has raised vital questions as to the protection of her colonies, and whether Holland is in a position to defend them. Some authorities are reported as saying that she is absolutely incapable of doing so. The Parliamentary debate was declared to be particularly interesting in view of the fact that the reduction of the navy was discussed in connection with the subject of the League of Nations and Holland's future defensive system. The Minister of War has asked for another supplementary

credit of 50,000,000 florins, which is much larger than before the World War.

## FOCH AND THE SUPREME COMMAND.

## General Bliss Tells Story of War Council.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., who has just returned to the United States after serving as the American member of the Supreme War Council at Paris, gave an interview to the Washington correspondents on Dec. 24, in the course of which he discussed food conditions in Europe and suggested a broad measure for their relief, and spoke of Bolshevism, economic conditions and the military position of Germany. Of first importance historically, however, was his statement regarding the appointment of Marshal Foch to the supreme command of the Allied armies. General Bliss put together in consecutive order the various events leading up to the accomplished fact of Foch being in supreme command, this being the first time any one military authority has done so since the French marshal became the Allies' commander-in-chief.

General Bliss briefly reviewed the history of the Supreme War Council, declaring that it was his firm conviction "that if the Allies had created a Supreme War Council in 1914 the war would have ended long before it did." He said such a body would have seen the danger of the enormous Russian mobilization, "said at one time to have reached 20,000,000 men," and handled the situation regarding Rumania and Italy to better advantage. He described how the Italian disaster of 1917 brought about the formation of the War Council; referred to the opposition to it in France and England, and showed how the German drive of March 21, 1918, caused all differences to be sunk and the question to be revived of having one commander of the Allied armies.

Continuing his narrative, General Bliss said: "It was perfectly evident to everybody that when the Germans struck the blow we knew was coming it could be met only by a general reserve. Marshal Foch was to command that reserve. It never became an existent force, because the Germans struck on March 21, 1918, and then everybody knew where the reserves must be placed. If a great reserve containing contributions of divisions from all forces had been collected at one place the Germans might have struck elsewhere."

## The Agreement of Doullens.

"On March 26 the War Council met at Doullens, and it was there that the 'agreement of Doullens' was drawn up. Foch was made commander-in-chief of all the forces, but was not given authority to issue orders, which was most unfortunate. He was instructed to co-ordinate the Allied and Associated military forces, but given no authority to do so. No better man could have been found for commander-in-chief than Foch. Of sympathetic personality and highly magnetic, he got along well with all commanders. Personally, I do not believe any man could have done as well as Foch did. He made the best of a bad bargain. Charging from one end of the fighting line to the other, he met objections from each separate group which he had no authority to overcome."

"On April 2 there was another conference at Boure. There Foch stated the facts in a dispassionate manner. He had no authority to give orders and could not co-ordinate the several armies, he said, and so only added one more element of discord. Unless he could do better he felt he should retire and resume his work as chief of staff of the French forces. The conference immediately gave Foch full authority as commander-in-chief. Even then he did not sit in his headquarters and issue orders from his exact knowledge of the situation. He consulted with all the Allied commanders as often as possible and came to a harmonious agreement with them all."

"In my opinion, Foch, Clemenceau and Lloyd George won the war for the Allies. All of them had tremendous driving power and energy, subordinating everything to the single object of beating the enemy. Then when the United States came in and overturned the balance they utilized the American forces in a way to give the death blow. From that point of view, we won the war and they won the war."

## COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

## Shore Station Not Expeditionary Force.

In affirming a disallowance made by the Auditor on the claim of a Navy mail clerk for additional compensation while on active duty at the Navy camp, Cape May, N.J., the Comptroller expresses his ideas as to the meaning of the term "expeditionary force," the reason for this being that the Navy Department regarded officers and men stationed at this camp from Aug. 15, 1917, to April 30, 1918, as "expeditionary forces on shore" within the meaning of the Act of March 4, 1917. The Comptroller states that "while this view of the Navy Department is, of course, entitled to weight" he takes exception to it. He writes: "The phrase 'Expeditionary Force' has come to have a well established meaning in military and naval parlance; and this meaning signifies a military (or naval) force operating against an enemy in a country or region foreign to that to which such force belongs. . . . Indeed the derivation alone of the words 'expeditionary' and 'expedition,' which come from the Latin, 'Expediō,' meaning a sending forth, or setting forth, indicates that the phrase 'Expeditionary Force' cannot properly be applied to a naval camp situated in the United States even although such camp served as a base from which were drawn contingents for duty in the European war zone. . . . That apparently Congress did not regard the troops at the camp in question as Expeditionary Forces under the Act of March 4, 1917, is evidenced by the fact that the Act of July 1, 1918, was passed expressly authorizing the designation of naval mail clerks for duty at stations and shore establishments where necessary. This act would not have been necessary had authority for the appointment and payment of such clerks at such camps existed under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1917." In this connection it is interesting to note that military opinion coincided with naval opinion as to where the base of the American expeditionary forces was, for General Pershing writes in his final report "for all practical purposes the American Expeditionary Forces were based on the American Continent."

## Pay Basis for Honorable Discharge Gratuity.

A member of the Fleet Naval Reserve who enrolled therein within four months after discharge from the Regular Navy and who has been discharged from the Fleet Naval Reserve and re-enlisted in the Regular Navy

within four months after discharge is entitled to an honorable discharge gratuity, which may accrue upon re-enlistment, computed on the pay the enlisted man was receiving at the date of his last discharge from the Regular Navy.

## Retainer Pay of Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Transferred members of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve promoted while on active duty subsequent to transfer from the Marine Corps are not entitled to retainer pay based on the pay of the higher rank. Nor is their retainer pay affected by the Act of July 11, 1919, relative to the increase of pay for enlisted men of the Army.

## Navy Retired Men's Pay Increase.

Retired enlisted men of the Navy called to active duty under the Act of July 1, 1918, and relieved from active duty on or subsequent to July 11, 1919, are entitled to credit for the increase in pay authorized by the Act of July 11, 1919, in computing their pay on the retired list.

## F.A.R.C. OFFICERS TO BANQUET ARMY OFFICERS.

Arrangements are being made by Field Artillery Reserve Corps officers for a banquet to be given in New York city during the last ten days in January in honor of Major Gen. Charles P. Summerville, U.S.A., commanding at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and Major Gen. William J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery, U.S.A. General Snow has consented to speak on the work of the Field Artillery during the World War from the viewpoint of the Chief of Field Artillery. General Summerville is expected to deliver the first of a series of lectures which have been arranged, all dealing with the battle of Soissons. Other lectures on the subject are to be given by officers ranging in rank from major general to captain. They are to be popular in form, rather than technical, and will deal only with the Field Artillery activities of the operation. A committee of Field Artillery Reserve Corps officers has been appointed to further the interests of the Field Artillery, the intention being to plan an association of all F.A.R.C. officers and those eligible for Reserve commissions, to be known as the Field Artillery Reserve. Such an amalgamation was approved at the recent convention of the F.A.C.O.T.S. Association at Minneapolis. Notices to this effect have been sent to all F.A.R.C. officers and to every man in Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut who was recommended for a Reserve commission.

## NAVY PRAISE OF Y.M.C.A.

The National War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A. has received a letter of appreciation for the reception accorded the U.S. Mine Sweeping Force on its return to New York, after service in the North Sea. Capt. O. P. Jackson, U.S.N., wrote: "The work of the Y.M.C.A. has always been of such a high standard that there is nothing new for me to say in regard to it, but from my own observations while at Invergordon and Inverness, and the many statements made by the Mine Sweeping Force, I am glad to take this opportunity of thanking you for your many kindnesses. In behalf of the Navy Department I wish to express great appreciation of the splendid reception the mine sweepers received on their recent visit to New York." Admiral Joseph Strauss, commander of the mine sweeping fleet, said that he could not speak too highly of the "Y" work. "The activities of the organization," declared Admiral Strauss, "began with the mine laying operations. They had establishments at both our bases, and they kept up their good work until we were through. Their motto seems to be 'kindness and efficiency.'"

## FUTURE OF BRITISH AIR FORCE.

Despite all the official disclaimers that the British Royal Air Force is going back to the navy and army, things seem to be working out in that direction, says London Aeronautics of Dec. 4. It continues: "Some months ago the various surviving naval air stations were taken away from the R.A.F. areas in which they were situated geographically, and were placed under one command as a 'naval area.' Then the original five R.A.F. areas were reduced to two, north and south. Now the northern area has been 'washed out,' there is only one military area, under Sir John Salmond. That reduces the R.A.F. to precisely the arrangement of the old R.F.C. when it was originally founded in 1912, and consisted of a naval wing and a military wing." Great Britain is maintaining her Air Force on a scale that compares with her war-time strength, according to an Associated Press dispatch from London, which adds that this fact is proven by the estimates of the expenditures of the Air Force for the year ended March, 1920, which are placed at \$270,000,000. The personnel of the force is given as 35,000.

## TO TEST NEW TYPE OF SMALL PLANE.

Interest of fliers in Washington has been aroused in a new type of plane now at the Navy Air Station, Anacostia, D.C. This miniature monoplane is called the Loening Kitten. It has a wing spread of only ten feet and length of eight feet over all. It is supplied with a three-cylinder Anzani motor of forty-five horsepower. The plane is being prepared for test under conditions simulating taking off from the gun platform of a ship.

## NAVY D.S.M. DESIGN APPROVED.

Secretary Daniels has approved of the design for the Navy's Distinguished Service Medal, of which Paul Manship was the sculptor. The commission for designing the medal was placed in the hands of the Commission of Fine Arts. The Commission of Fine Arts will carry the project to the cutting of the master dies and the medals will be struck off at the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia.

## STATES TO BE FURNISHED WITH SOLDIERS' RECORDS.

The Adjutant General's Office has begun to send to The Adjutant General of each state a report of the military service of each soldier who served in the World War. This work, covering more than 4,000,000 names, is authorized by the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Army for the year ending June 30, 1920.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Major Gen. Edwin F. Glenn, U.S.A. (brigadier-general, Regular Army), who has been in command of Camp Sherman, Ohio, and who upon his own application will be retired from active service Dec. 31, 1919, after more than forty-six years' service, has had a notable record of service and the active list loses a valuable officer. General Glenn, who will be honorably discharged from his temporary rank of major general on Dec. 31, was due to retire for age on Jan. 10, 1920. He was born in North Carolina, Jan. 10, 1856, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1877, being promoted in the Army at that time a second lieutenant, 25th Infantry. He remained with that command until April 21, 1901, when he was promoted major, 5th Infantry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 22d Infantry, Jan. 1, 1907; colonel March 11, 1911, and was assigned to the 23d Infantry the following June. He was appointed a brigadier general, Regular Army, May 15, 1917, and a major general in the National Army, Aug. 5, 1917. After graduation from the U.S.M.A. General Glenn served on the frontier at Fort Stockton, Texas, on scouting expeditions incident to Indian troubles, up to June, 1882, when he went to Fort Hale, Dakota, and thence to Fort Snelling, Minn., and Fort Shaw, Mont. The latter part of 1888 he was detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Minnesota, where he remained to Oct. 1, 1891. Subsequent service included duty as judge advocate, Department of Dakota and Department of the Columbia. He was in command of the exploring expedition in Alaska, April to November, 1898, and of the exploring expedition to Cook's Inlet and other points in Alaska in 1899. He also served in Philippine campaigns, where he performed commendable service. He served on the Mexican border and in 1916 was assigned to command of the 18th Infantry in Texas, having been relieved from duty as chief of staff to Major General Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, for that purpose. General Glenn was assigned to command the 83d Division in training at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1917, and took it to France, and returned in January, 1919, to resume command of Camp Chillicothe. General Glenn was a firm believer in a more vigorous policy by the United States in dealing with Mexico, and on March 15, 1916, in some remark at a Sphinx Club dinner at the Waldorf he criticized the Government's Mexican policy, pointed out the probabilities of foreign wars, and asserted that foreign nations knew that the small American Army was "the most pathetic thing that ever came along in history." General Glenn, it is understood, will make his home in New York city after retirement. While stationed near the University of Minnesota General Glenn studied there for the bar. He obtained his degree of LL.B. in 1891, and wrote a book on international law. He is a graduate of the Army War College and has served on the General Staff.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral Benjamin Tappan, U.S.N., retired, who died in the Naval Hospital at Washington, D.C., Dec. 18, 1919, was advanced in his grade for "eminent and conspicuous conduct" in battle during the War with Spain. At that time he was serving as a lieutenant in the Raleigh under the then Captain Coghlin, which played a conspicuous part in the battle of Manila Bay. He was awarded the Navy Cross for distinguished service. Following the battle of Manila Bay he was placed in command of the captured Spanish gunboat Callao. He was commended in official dispatches for his part in the capture of Dagupan, Lingayen Gulf, and Luzon. Rear Admiral Tappan was born in Louisiana, April 12, 1856, and was graduated from the U.S.N.A. in 1876. His first sea service after graduation was in the old wooden frigate Tennessee. Other service included duty in the office of Naval Intelligence, in the Miantonomah and Amphitrite, in the Iowa and the Wisconsin. He was captain of the navy yard at Mare Island and was commandant of the naval station at Olongapo in 1913. He was retired April 26, 1916, for incapacity resulting from and incident to the service. When the United States entered the war with Germany, Admiral Tappan was ordered on active duty as commandant of the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and later as commandant of the 8th Naval District, with headquarters at New Orleans. He leaves a widow, who was Mrs. T. M. Tyssowski, of Alexandria county, Virginia.

The death of Col. Robert D. Read, U.S.A., retired, at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 14, 1919, was reported by the War Department on Dec. 22. Colonel Read, whose home was at Los Angeles, was retired from active service Aug. 8, 1914, on account of disability incident thereto. He was born in Tennessee Feb. 22, 1854, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1877, when he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 10th Cavalry. He served continuously in the 10th until his promotion to lieutenant colonel, Oct. 1, 1910, when he was assigned to the 3d Cavalry. He was promoted colonel of Cavalry Aug. 24, 1912. After graduation leave he served on the frontier in Texas to August, 1882, during which time the 10th Cavalry did considerable scouting in connection with hostile Indians, and was engaged with Apaches April 9, 1880. He went to the Infantry and Cavalry School of Application Sept. 1, 1883, and was graduated in 1885. His next duty was in Arizona scouting and in garrison at different posts to April, 1892, after which he served at Forts Custer and Assiniboine, Mont., until April, 1898. The 10th Cavalry was next on duty at Camp Thomas, Ga.; Lakeland, Fla., and Mount Point, N.Y., to October, 1898, and after duty at Huntsville, Ala., and Fort Brown, Texas, went to Cuba in January, 1900. The regiment next served in Nebraska and Wyoming, and went to the Philippines in 1907. From there it was ordered to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Other duty by Colonel Read, in addition to several tours in the Philippines, included service at Fort Sam Houston and Fort Bliss, Texas, on border patrol.

Col. Henry Wilson Hodge, formerly an officer of the National Army, and one of the most noted bridge engineers in the country, died of embolism at his home, No. 51 East 82d street, New York city, Dec. 21, 1919. He had been ill only one week. Colonel Hodge served in France during the World War, and at the time of the armistice he was director of railways in the A.E.F. Since his return in January, 1919, he had been practicing his profession at No. 149 Broadway. Colonel

Hodge was engineer for some of the largest bridges and buildings in the country, among others the cantilevers across the Monongahela and Ohio rivers at Pittsburgh and Steubenville for the Wabash Railroad and the municipal bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis. His work in France was largely concerned with the construction of a system of docks at various French ports and the construction of railroads leading from the American bases to the front lines. In 1897 Colonel Hodge married Miss Sarah Cunningham Mills, of Savannah, Ga., who survives him. He was a member of the American Society of Engineers, American Institute of Consulting Engineers, Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain; also a veteran of Company K, 7th N.G.N.Y., and a member of the Century and University clubs and the Downtown Association.

Lieut. Col. Andrew W. Smith, U.S.A. (captain of Cavalry, Regular Army), according to a newspaper dispatch from Chicago, Ill., shot and killed himself in the hospital at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 22, 1919. He had been ill for several months and entered the hospital suffering from nervous ailments and insomnia. While on a walk with a military policeman the colonel snatched the pistol from the soldier's holster, the dispatch states, and shot himself. Mrs. Smith, who has been living in Lake Forest to be near her husband, was notified of the tragedy. Colonel Smith was born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 21, 1878, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of June, 1902, being assigned as a second lieutenant to the 9th Cavalry. His first post of duty was at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and among other duties he served in the Philippines and at posts in the West, and with the A.E.F. under General Pershing.

Lieut. Comdr. William Boone, Construction Corps, U.S.N., died at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Fort Lyon, Colo., Dec. 17, 1919. He was born in Maryland Dec. 2, 1871, and was appointed in the Construction Corps Dec. 21, 1897. He was appointed a temporary lieutenant commander July 1, 1917, from chief carpenter.

Major George A. Armes, U.S.A., retired, who died at Atlantic City, N.J., Dec. 18, 1919, as noted last week, was born in Virginia, May 24, 1844. He was a veteran of the Civil, Indian and Spanish wars and had a picturesque career, making a record as a gallant officer. He first entered the military service as a private in the 16th Virginia Infantry, Sept. 1, 1862; served as second lieutenant in that command and in the Veteran Reserve Corps; served as captain in the 2d N.Y. Heavy Artillery from Nov. 7, 1865, until honorably discharged from the Volunteers, Sept. 29, 1865. He received the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious services in action at Hatcher's Run, Va., and the brevet of major of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the campaigns of 1864-65. He entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, April 19, 1866. He was tried by G.C.M. in 1870 on a charge of wrongfully disposing of Government property and when asked if he had objection to any member of the court he answered: "You are all a pack of double-dyed scoundrels." Major Armes was acquitted of any dishonesty, but for using disrespectful language to the court additional charges were prepared against him, and he was found guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline and sentenced to dismissal from the Army, June 7, 1870. The dismissal, in view of his previous gallant services, was amended to honorable discharge. Through friends in Congress he tried for reinstatement in the Army for a number of years and finally, by act of Congress, he was reappointed captain 10th Cavalry, May 11, 1878, with rank from July 28, 1866. He was retired Sept. 15, 1883, for disability in the line of duty and was advanced to major on the retired list for Civil War service in 1904. In addition to his gallantry in the Civil War, Major Armes while a lieutenant in the 2d Cavalry in 1866, serving on the frontier against hostile Indians, made a daring rescue at Fort Sedgewick, Colo., of a number of citizen woodchoppers who had been surrounded for several days by Indians in the mountains. In this expedition he and his men were overtaken by a severe blizzard, but pressed forward and accomplished their purpose. On that occasion he marched 249 miles and was nearly frozen to death. After his retirement Major Armes made his home in Washington. He was reputed to have a fortune in real estate. Shortly after the inauguration of President Harrison he came into notoriety by tweaking the nose of Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania, who had first made him a member of his staff as marshal of the inaugural parade and then later changed his mind about it. The Major's wife divorced him in 1897. Miss Ella M. Platt, an artist, brought a \$50,000 breach of promise suit against him in 1900.

Lieut. John C. Cleave, U.S.A., who was attacked by a band of thugs and shot in Brest, France, on Dec. 14, after having left a concert in company with two other officers, died in a hospital on the following day, according to a dispatch to the New York Times, relatives of the dead officer who live in Philadelphia having received word to that effect. Lieut. Charles Nevin, 2d, U.S.A., who was with Lieutenant Cleave at the time, was shot in the leg. Lieutenant Cleave, who had seen duty with the A.E.F., was appointed a lieutenant in the O.R.C. on Aug. 15, 1917, and a second lieutenant in the Regular Establishment on Oct. 26, 1917, being promoted to first lieutenant (T) on Jan. 23, 1918. His home was in Philadelphia. He was born in New York on Nov. 30, 1890. Lieutenant Nevin was born in Pennsylvania on June 24, 1895. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the O.R.C. on Aug. 15, 1917, and a second lieutenant in the Regular Army on Oct. 26, 1917, becoming a first lieutenant on Nov. 12, 1917. He has also been on duty with the A.E.F.

Lieut. Herbert Tuehorne, Air Service, U.S.A., was killed at March Field, Riverside, Calif., on Dec. 23 when the machine he was piloting fell 2,000 feet. Pvt. Allister Lima, also of the Air Service, who was acting as mechanic, was killed at the same time. Lieutenant Tuehorne, whose home was at Mount Vernon, N.Y., was twenty-five years of age. He was a senior at Columbia University, New York city, when war with Germany was declared by the United States and enlisted in the Army. He served with the A.E.F. in France for two years.

Capt. Sir John Alcock, who, with Lieut. Sir Arthur W. Brown, both of the Royal Air Service, made the first non-stop airplane flight across the Atlantic in June, 1919, starting from Newfoundland and landing at Clifden, Ireland, in sixteen hours and twelve minutes, died in France on Dec. 19 as the result of injuries received on the previous day when a waterplane he was flying near Cotterard, Normandy, fell and struck the ground, overturning and pinning Sir John to the ground, he receiving a fractured skull. He was taken at once to a British military hospital, but he did not regain consciousness. The accident was due to a fog

which made it impossible for the noted aviator, who was flying low, to see that he was near the ground. During the war Sir John was decorated by the British government for bringing down seven German airplanes. He also piloted the first British plane that bombed Constantinople, also being credited with dropping twenty tons of explosives on Adrianople, the explosions destroying hundreds of buildings. He was born in Manchester in 1892.

Mrs. Channing B. Cornell, sister of Comdr. R. Roller Richardson, Med. Corps, U.S.N., died at San Rafael, Calif., on Dec. 15, 1919.

Mrs. Pauline Purvine, mother of Mrs. Willis, wife of Major Percy Willis, Coast Art., U.S.A., of Fort Andrews, Mass., died in Salem, Ore., Dec. 23, 1919, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Remington.

## ARMY DEATHS.

Dec. 22—Daniel H. Brook, first lieutenant, Medical Corps, U.S.A. Home address Travis, Texas.

Dec. 22—Andrew W. Smith, lieutenant colonel, Inf., U.S.A., at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Wife, Mrs. Lydia M. Smith, Walla Walla, Wash.

## NAVY DEATHS.

Dec. 17—James F. Callahan, seaman, second class, U.S.N., attached to U.S.S. Rochester; drowning.

Dec. 17—William Boone, lieutenant commander (C. C.), U.S.N., at U.S. Naval Hospital, Fort Lyon, Colo.

Dec. 18—Morris H. Bailey, lieutenant (j.g.), U.S.N. R.F.; airplane accident at Carlstrom Field, Fla.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A notable wedding at Orlando, Fla., Dec. 16, 1919, was that of Lieut. Col. Thomas Duncan, Air Service, U.S.A., and Miss Sarah Shields Slemmons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Melville Slemmons, solemnized at the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. McConnell, pastor of the church officiating. The wedding was featured by the bridal party, the rainbow hues being carried out in the gorgeous gowns of the bridesmaids; and the groomsmen, officers of Carlstrom Field, of which Colonel Duncan is commandant, being in uniform. Many officers of the Army were present in addition to people prominent in society, and beautiful wedding music was rendered. Colonel Duncan had as his best man, Capt. J. L. Wagner, U.S.A., of Reading, Pa. Miss Dorothy Slemmons was maid of honor, and the flower girl, was little Miss Catherine Marks, her niece. The bride was dressed in a gown of old ivory satin, with a long court train caught from the shoulders, and trimmed with Princess lace, an heirloom of the family. Her veil of fine meshed tulle was held by fragrant orange blossoms. She wore a stunning brooch of diamonds set in platinum, the gift of the groom, and carried a wonderful bouquet of roses, orange blossoms and lilies of the valley. The bride was given in marriage by her father. The bridesmaids were Miss Ella Taylor Slemmons, Miss Juniata Lorraine, Miss Minna Harris, Mrs. Horace Jacobs, jr., Miss Helen Drew, Miss Vida Miller, Miss Fannie Rhea Dosser, Miss Edith Rand, Miss Lillian Smith and Miss Dorothy Chalfant. The groomsmen, all of Carlstrom Field, were Lieuts. Fred Austin, Edward Bozzien, William L. Boyd, John D. Corkille, Robert Cronau, Clarence Crumrine, John A. Kase, Guy Kirksey, John W. Monahan and Charles C. Chauncey, U.S.A. The church interior was very artistically decorated. Over the chancel hung a gorgeous silk American flag. The organ loft was beautiful in its decorations of palm leaves, potted palms and ferns. The rail behind the altar was banked with asparagus fern and blossoms of white jessamine. Following the wedding a reception was held at the handsome new home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Melville Slemmons, on North Orange avenue, the home being beautifully decorated with roses and ferns. After the reception there was informal dancing and the usual wedding merriment, followed by the bride and groom's spirited departure for Havana on their honeymoon. The gifts were very handsome and completely filled one room, attesting to the love held for the young couple by their many friends. Of note was the wonderful chest of silver presented to the bride and groom by the officers of Carlstrom Field. It bore an inscription in gold plate. After Jan. 15 Colonel Duncan and his bride will be at home at Carlstrom Field. The bride's traveling costume was a handsome creation in king's blue llama cloth with hat and gloves to match. The bride is very popular in Orlando society, and has lived in Orlando all her life, her parents being among the most prominent in the city. Colonel Duncan comes from a distinguished military family. Before going to Florida he was commandant at the Wright Field, near Dayton, Ohio.

Comdr. E. A. Woleson, U.S.N., and Miss Daisy May Beech were married at Yardley-Hastings, Northamptonshire, England, on Nov. 18, 1919.

Comdr. Arthur W. Sears, U.S.N., and Mrs. Helen Rollins Bullard, of No. 10 West 61st street, New York city, were married Dec. 24, 1919, in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Daniel Russell. Only members of the families and a few close friends were present, and a reception and dinner followed at the house of the bride.

The marriage of Miss Grace Marie Greenleaf, of 326 Audubon avenue, New York city, daughter of the late Mrs. Annis Flanders Greenleaf, to Capt. Glen H. Anderson, U.S.A., took place Dec. 23, 1919, in the rose ballroom of the Hotel Astor, New York city. The marriage was performed by the Rev. Joseph Stanford, of the Incarnation Church. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Walter J. Flanders, wore a gown of broad satin and point lace, with a court train of satin and tulle and a veil of Spanish silver lace which was worn by her grandmother, and orange blossoms. Mrs. Charles R. Crocker acted as matron of honor for her sister and wore a mauve orchid gown and carried Killarney roses. The Misses Edna DeWitt Kelly, Ellen Macfarlane and Marie Aloisian, bridesmaids, wore pink net gowns over satin, as shepherdesses, with wreaths of pink roses and short pink coronation veils and carried shepherdess crooks with pink carnations. Captain Anderson graduated from West Point August, 1917, and was attended by Lieut. H. Wagner, of West Point, and six ushers, all classmates of Captain Anderson. After a wedding trip to Palm Beach Capt. and Mrs. Anderson will live in Akron, Ohio. Among the out of town guests was Capt. and Mrs. Elmer Oliphant, of West Point.

Dr. Louis Hirschfield announces the marriage of his daughter, Ise, to Capt. Llewellyn Brooks Griffith, Corps



of Engrs., U.S.A., on Nov. 26, 1919, in the city of San Antonio.

Capt. Howard Patterson Faust, Coast Art., U.S.A., son of Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Faust, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Faust, was married on Dec. 8, 1919, in Paris, France, to Mlle. Renée Henriette Stocklen, daughter of Madame Stocklen and the late Col. Leon Stocklen, French Cuirassiers.

Mr. William M. Preddy announces the marriage of his daughter, Evelyn, to Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Macy Shock, U.S.N., on Nov. 25, 1919, in the city of New York.

Lieut. George M. Keller, U.S.N., and Miss Marion Hicks, daughter of Mr. Clarence J. Hicks, of New Rochelle, N.Y., were married in that place on Nov. 21, 1919.

Lieut. Comdr. William Fuller Gresham, U.S.N., and Mrs. Maude Phillips Saunders were married at San Francisco, Calif., on Dec. 13, 1919.

Capt. Glen H. Anderson, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Grace Marie Greenleaf, of No. 326 Audubon avenue, New York city, were married Dec. 23, 1919, in the Astor Hotel by the Rev. Father Stanton. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Walter J. Flanders.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Evander French announce the marriage of their daughter, Gwendolen Erminnie, to Lieut. Arthur Dannel Challacombe, U.S.M.C., Nov. 26, 1919, at Camaguey, Cuba. Lieut. and Mrs. Challacombe are at home at Zrambrana, Camaguey, Cuba.

The engagement is announced of Miss Hortense Rigby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rigby, of Mansfield, Ohio, to Lieut. B. V. Ekkhout, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. Millard Fillmore Mitchell, of Brooklyn, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Eugenia Lafon, to Capt. Francis Ostend Byrne, U.S.A., son of Col. Charles Barrowes Byrne, Med. Corps, retired, and Mrs. Byrne, of Washington, D.C. Captain Byrne is now on duty with the Provisional Guard Battalion in Coblenz, Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Price Maule, 2217 Rittenhouse street, Philadelphia, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Jane Paxson Parry Maule, to Lieut. George Willcox McIver, jr., U.S.N., of San Francisco, and son of Col. George W. McIver, U.S.A., now in command at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and Mrs. McIver. Lieutenant McIver is a graduate of the class of 1917, at Annapolis, and is now on the U.S.S. Idaho with the Pacific Fleet.

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, U.S.N., assumed command of the Train, Atlantic Fleet, Dec. 23.

Capt. Russell R. Waesche, U.S.C.G., and Mrs. Waesche are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at Seattle, Wash., on Dec. 7, 1919.

Major George H. Brett, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brett have taken a house at No. 1636 16th street during Major Brett's tour of duty in Washington.

Miss Kathleen Michaelis, daughter of the late Major O. E. Michaelis, U.S.A., is spending the winter in Washington at 2156 California avenue, N.W.

Col. William R. Gibson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gibson, who have recently arrived in Washington, have taken an apartment at the Wardman Park Inn for the winter.

Mrs. H. N. Kierulff has been appointed by the War Department as the welfare worker for the Presidio of Monterey, Calif. After Jan. 1 her address will be at that place.

Lieut. Col. S. H. MacGregor, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., has returned to Washington and her and Mrs. MacGregor are now occupying their apartment at the Wardman Park Hotel.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, formerly commander of the old N.G.N.Y., and a former officer of the Regular Army, is critically ill at his home, No. 35 East 37th street, New York city, with bronchial pneumonia. His friends are looking for his speedy recovery.

Col. John S. Chambers, Q.M.C., Mrs. Chambers and young Master John S., jr., and baby Jean Lawrie Hart Chambers are living at the Cliffborne, 1835 Calvert street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Chambers's mother, of Texas, has been visiting Col. and Mrs. Chambers.

Miss Clarisse Z. Ryan, daughter of Col. John J. Ryan, Cav., U.S.A., is in Pasadena, Calif., as the house guest of Miss Augusta N. Dreer, of Livingston place, South Orange Grove avenue, and will be among those to enjoy the Harvard-Oregon game with its accompanying festivities and the "Tournament of Roses," New Year's Day.

Major Alvin Colburn, Inf., U.S.A., was awarded the D.S.C. by the War Department in G.O. 130, Dec. 2, 1919, for extraordinary heroism in action at Vaux, France, July 1-2, 1918, while in command of Co. H, 9th Inf. "After undergoing a severe bombardment from trench mortars and 77's, which caused numerous casualties in his company," says the citation, "Captain Colburn led his company in an attack and succeeded in capturing 100 prisoners and thirteen machine guns. He constantly exposed himself to enemy fire while leading his command toward its objective. His gallant conduct and able leadership gave his men the confidence necessary to accomplish their mission and to repel a strong counter-attack in the darkness of the early morning of July 2, 1918." Major Colburn is a veteran of three wars, having served with the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, U.S.V., during the Spanish-American War, and in the 21st U.S. Infantry during the Philippine insurrection. While an enlisted man in Co. K, 21st Inf., he (with three others) was recommended for a Certificate of Merit for swimming across a river while under fire for the purpose of securing a boat to use as a ferry for his company. At the close of the first officers' training camp at Fort Myer, Va., he was commissioned a captain of Infantry in the National Army, and was immediately assigned to the 9th Infantry. He went overseas with that organization and participated in the following major operations with the 2d Division: Aisne defensive, Aisne-Marne offensive. He also participated in the operations of the 2d Division in the following defensive sectors: Toulon, Troyon and Chateau-Thierry. Major Colburn was severely wounded by a machine gun bullet on July 18, 1918, near Soissons, France, while going over the top for the second time that day and while in command of the 2d Battalion, 9th Infantry. He was cited for gallantry in this action. Since his discharge from the hospital he has been on duty in Washington, D.C., with the Personnel Branch, General Staff, War Department.

A son, Carey H. Brown, was born at Washington, D.C., Dec. 18, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Carey H. Brown, Engrs., U.S.A.

Lieutenant Commander McEluff, U.S.N., and Mrs. McEluff have returned to Coronado, Calif., after a few days' visit to Los Angeles.

A daughter, Christine Craven, was born to Lieut. Frederick B. Craven, U.S.N., and Mrs. Craven on Dec. 20, 1919, at Norwich, Conn.

A daughter, Mary Ann Leininger, was born at Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 12, 1919, to Lieut. D. B. Leininger, Vetn. Corps, U.S.A., and wife.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ingram C. Sowell, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, Mary-Ellen, at New London, Conn., Dec. 22, 1919.

Brig. Gen. Abram A. Harbach, U.S.A., Mrs. Harbach and Mrs. Elwell S. Otis are in New York city for the winter at No. 204 West 86th street.

Capt. Earl P. Jessop, U.S.N., was on Dec. 19 ordered detached from the command of Destroyer Flotilla No. 2, Atlantic Fleet, and to duty in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Washington.

Lieut. Col. Floyd Kramer, U.S.A., Mrs. Kramer and children, of Washington, D.C., are spending the holidays with Mrs. Kramer's parents, Col. and Mrs. James L. Bevans, of 49 Alton place, Brookline, Mass.

Col. Charles C. Clark, U.S.A., of the 46th Infantry, stationed at Camp Jackson, S.C., and Mrs. Clark will spend the Christmas holidays at Fort Snelling, Minn., with their son and daughter and grandson. Mrs. Clark is convalescing after an illness of several weeks in the Camp Jackson Hospital.

Lieut. Col. R. R. Wood, Inf., U.S.A., Mrs. Wood and Miss Marjorie Wood returned from France on the Orizaba Dec. 2, 1919, and are now residing at Hotel Buckminster, 645 Beacon street, Boston, Mass. Lieutenant Colonel Wood is on duty in Boston as zone property auditor, Northeastern Supply Zone.

Mrs. Kate Woodbridge Michaelis, widow of Major O. E. Michaelis, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., is living at 15 Lanark road, Brookline, Mass., with her son, George Woodbridge, and the latter's younger son, George Woodbridge, jr., the elder grandson, Henry Sewall Woodbridge, being at Middlesex School, Concord, Mass.

Capt. H. M. Hodges, U.S.N., retired, who was on active duty under the Director of Naval Intelligence throughout the World War as communication officer at the American Embassy, Rome, has been presented with the decoration of the Cross of the Order of SS. Maurizio e Lazzaro by the King of Italy.

Among the recent Army guests at Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Calif., were Col. and Mrs. James G. Burwell, Col. J. S. McKnight, Col. A. C. Molden, Col. and Mrs. E. London, Capt. S. I. Ames, Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Roamer, Lieut. C. G. Rattner, Lieut. and Mrs. B. Berkony and Lieuts. C. D. Holland and Hal Greer.

Mrs. Robert Henderson, wife of Commander Henderson, U.S.N., has returned to her home in Newport, R.I., where Commander Henderson is on duty at the War College. Mrs. Henderson has for the past three months been under treatment in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., but is now much improved in health.

Col. D. L. Roscoe, Field Art., now located at the remount station, Camp Kearny, Calif., has decided, after traveling over a good portion of the world, that San Diego is the best place for his permanent residence. He has recently purchased the beautiful two-story modern home at 3030 State street. It is one of the attractive homes in the city, with an unobstructed marine view. Colonel Roscoe has moved into his new home with his family.

A paper describing how the Construction Division of the Army has expended more than \$1,000,000,000 and its various activities, which had been prepared by Brig. Gen. R. C. Marshall, jr., was read by Col. G. R. Solomon, of the division, before the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia on Dec. 18. It was the original intention of General Marshall to read the paper himself, but he was unable to leave Washington the date of the Institute meeting.

Mrs. Edythe Field Young, widow Col. George S. Young, U.S.A., retired, is spending the holidays with her sister, Mrs. Alice Field Woodbridge, widow of Lieut. Francis Woodbridge, U.S.A., retired, at 1004 Oakland avenue, Ann Arbor, Mich., before returning to her home in Portland, Ore. Mrs. Young has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Kate Woodbridge Michaelis, in Brookline, Mass., and her sisters, Mrs. E. R. Grasselli, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. H. J. Maxwell Grylls, of Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. C. J. Herzer, wife of Capt. C. J. Herzer, Coast Art., U.S.A., who has spent the past summer with her sister, Mrs. H. Shinnerling, at her country home in Spring Valley, N.Y., joined Captain Herzer early in September in Atlanta, Ga. From there they made a very interesting trip cross-country, making many stops including Roosevelt Lake over the Apache trail. They sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu on Nov. 15 and will be stationed at Fort Kamehameha, where they will be at home about Feb. 10.

The friends of Col. J. R. Brabson, Field Art., U.S.A., will be glad to learn that he was decorated on June 13 with the Legion of Honor by the French government. This is the second decoration Colonel Brabson has received in recognition of his service as chief of staff of the 28th Division during the second Battle of the Marne and the subsequent advance to the Vesle river, he having received last May the Distinguished Service Medal from the American Government. Colonel Brabson is now on duty at Ancon, Canal Zone, as assistant to the department quartermaster.

Major R. S. McKenzie, Sanitary Corps, U.S.A., who is now at Camp Pike, Ark., was charged with plagiarism by Judge, the humorous weekly, very unjustly as is shown by an editorial in The Watch on the Rhine of Dec. 1. Judge copied an amusing poem from that Army publication and by its own error credited its authorship to Major McKenzie, when he had made no claim to it. Judge later discovered that the poem had been written by Arthur Guiterman and appeared in a volume of his published in 1915; and then made the unwarranted charge of plagiarism against Major McKenzie. The poem appeared in The Watch on the Rhine under the title of "The Baby and the Bunny and the Prophylactic Pup." It had been copied in the weekly bulletin of the Office of the Chief Surgeon, S.O. S., American E.F., and was merely forwarded to The Watch on the Rhine by Major McKenzie without any claim to its authorship. When it appeared in that paper it was with an introductory note which clearly showed that it was taken from the weekly bulletin, and was merely "furnished as a contribution." Major McKenzie's name being added only as its sender.

Lieut. Comdr. Bernard C. Wills, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the Destroyer Division Reserve, Pacific Fleet.

A daughter, Jean Besson, was born to Capt. F. S. Besson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Besson on Dec. 20, 1919, at Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Lillian Frances Morey, was born to Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Morey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Morey at Oakland, Calif., on Nov. 20, 1919.

Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, christened the new transport Chateau-Thierry, launched Dec. 24, at Hog Island, Philadelphia.

Col. Russell C. Langdon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Langdon have taken an apartment in the Connecticut in Washington, Colonel Langdon being on duty in the office of The Adjutant General.

Col. W. Gorman Gambrill, U.S.A., and wife have taken quarters at 243 East Terrace at the Presidio while Colonel Gambrill is on duty as department quartermaster at headquarters.

A son, John Reuben Boatwright, jr., was born to Capt. John R. Boatwright, 10th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Boatwright on Dec. 14, 1919, at the Nichols Memorial Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich.

Lieut. Howard Hartley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hartley have arrived in Richmond, Va., and are the guests of Mrs. Hartley's parents, Judge and Mrs. Sidney Johnston Dudley, for the Christmas holidays.

Capt. Richard R. Lytle, 11th Cav., U.S.A., is on temporary duty as morale officer on the transport Sheridan for the voyage which began on Dec. 15. Upon completion of the duty he will return to his station at San Francisco, Calif.

Col. S. M. de Loffre, U.S.A., and Mrs. de Loffre, who have been in New York for the past three months, have left for Southern California, where they expect to spend an indefinite time motoring along the Pacific coast and in the national parks.

Alexander and Franklin Dalton, sons of Col. H. F. Dalton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dalton, of the Cairo Apartments, have returned to Washington from Yale University and Salisbury School to spend the Christmas holidays with their parents.

Mrs. F. D. Wickham, wife of Colonel Wickham, U.S.A., who has been a patient at the Letterman General Hospital for the last three months, is now convalescent and has gone to join Colonel Wickham at the A. and M. College, Stillwater, Okla.

Capt. Henry L. Wyman, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the U.S.S. Olympia, which has been on duty with the cruiser detachment in European waters but is now at Portsmouth, N.H. Captain Wyman was last on duty at Portsmouth, N.H.

Brig. Gen. C. B. Drake, U.S.A., and Mrs. Drake presented their daughter, Miss Burrine Drake, to Washington society at a large and brilliant reception which was attended by representatives of the official, diplomatic and resident circles.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Faust, U.S.N., after spending the summer at their home in Westfield, N.Y., have gone to Ann Arbor, Mich., where they have recently purchased a home at 605 Oxford road. Miss Patty Faust, of Vassar College, and Master George Faust, of Taft School, will spend the holidays with their parents at Ann Arbor.

Brig. Gen. Charles G. Long, U.S.M.C., has recently returned to headquarters from a duck shooting expedition to the eastern shore, where he was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Guy Steele, of Cambridge, Md. General Long and Dr. Steele were formerly shipmates on the U.S.S. Lancaster in Japan and China, when that vessel was flagship of the Asiatic Station.

A newspaper dispatch from Newport, R.I., Dec. 17, announced that Rear Admiral Benton C. Decker, U.S.N., was granted a divorce from his wife on the ground of willful desertion by Justice Doran in the Superior Court Dec. 17, 1919, upon depositions from Admiral Decker, his sister, Cora Elizabeth Decker, of Washington, and Col. William James Cozzens, of Newport. They were married May 8, 1893, and have lived apart since 1912. Mrs. Decker was formerly Miss Mary Ida Weaver, of Washington. They have four children, a son, Ensign William B. Decker, U.S.N., and three daughters.

A brilliant banquet and dance was given by the officers of the 6th Field Artillery, U.S.A., at the Casino, Coblenz, Germany, Nov. 25 last, in honor of Major General Allen, U.S.A., commanding the American Forces in Germany, and Mrs. Allen. Over one hundred attended the dinner and over 400 the dance, including many officers who recently arrived from other stations. In addition to a specially prepared menu for the banquet, and the artistic and splendid decorations for the occasion, a program of music and special numbers during the banquet served to place the evening on a pedestal of social pleasure that is so far unsurpassed in the Rhineland. The musical program was given by the Y.M.C.A. orchestra, under the direction of Ernest Breuer, of the Y.M.C.A. The guests present, as place-card arrangements and table plans, follow: Major General Allen, Captain Heard, Mr. P. B. Noyes, Mrs. Margetts, Brigadier General Sage, Mrs. Wainwright, Mrs. Herper, Captain Bledsoe, Mrs. Timberlake, Major Austen, Mrs. Armstrong, Captain Rumbough, Mrs. Ludlum, Lieutenant Colonel Gay, Captain Maulsby, Lieutenant Dart, Lieutenant Kelley, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Kreber, Lieutenant Gerhardt, Mrs. Henderson, Lieutenant Roemer, Colonel Read, Mrs. Jones, Brigadier General Harts, Captain Daugherty, Lieutenant Breckenridge, Lieutenant Carroll, Mrs. Mebans, Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, Captain Lindsey, Captain Porterfield, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Whiting, Lieutenant Searby, Miss Richmond, Captain Glover, Mrs. Camp, Lieutenants Timberlake and Watkins, Mrs. Hurdie, Captains Thompson and Jones, Miss Bruce, Captain Roberts, Major Henderson, Lieutenant Bernas, Miss Burkhart, Major Francis, Mrs. Thompson, Captain Simpson, Mrs. Porterfield, Major Herper, Lieutenant Kreber, Captain Hurdie, Mrs. Dart, Lieutenants Camp and Ragland, Major Harris, Mrs. Talbott, Colonel Crain, Mrs. Taliaferro, Colonel McGammon, Lieutenant Timmons, Mrs. Maulsby, Mrs. Montgomery, Lieutenant Colonel Peek, Colonel Margetts, Mrs. Noyes, Lieutenant Learned, Lieutenant Colonel Wainwright, Mrs. Reed, Major Skelton, Lieutenant Colonel Bagby, Mrs. Melville, Lieutenant Colonel Taliaferro, Miss Nichols, Captain Brammell, Lieutenant Colonel Weeks, Mrs. Smyth, Mrs. Parrott, Colonels Melville and Montgomery, Mrs. Crain, Lieutenant Reatinge, Miss Johnson, Major Armstrong, Mrs. Simpson, Colonel Bruns, Captain Mebane, Lieutenant Kerper, Captain Talbott, Lieutenant Shaler, Mrs. McGammon, Lieutenant Colonel Parrott, Mrs. Weeks, Colonel Keck, Mrs. Bagby, Lieutenant March.



Capt. George W. Williams, U.S.N., has left Newport to visit his mother in Columbia, S.C.

Col. William P. Wooten, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wooten have taken an apartment at 2400 16th street, Washington.

Col. and Mrs. Charles H. Patterson have taken the house, 2026 R street, Washington, where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. Plunkett, mother of Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, U.S.N., is spending the winter at 1751 Church street, Washington.

Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, U.S.A., retired, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson, at their home in Middletown, Conn.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. A. Edwards, U.S.N., have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton H. Powell at their home in Denton, N.C.

Major George C. Brigham, U.S.A., has been ordered to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty as division finance officer of the 7th Division, at that camp.

A daughter was born to Lieut. Col. J. H. Woodberry, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Woodberry at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C., on Dec. 22, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. Hussey, U.S.N., have been visiting Mrs. Hussey's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. Brownson, U.S.N., in Washington.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., retired, and his daughter, Miss Katharine Knight, are established for the winter at 1733 Corcoran street, Washington.

Mrs. Alfred P. H. Tawresy, wife of Lieutenant Tawresy, U.S.N., with her young daughter has joined her grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Williamson, at 185 Prince George street, Annapolis.

Betty Royal Fleming, daughter of Col. and Mrs. R. J. Fleming, is visiting her parents for the holidays at the Marlborough, Washington, D.C. She returns in ten days to Wellesley College.

Mrs. Charles M. Pyne, mother of Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., who since her return to Washington in October had been at the Richmond, has now taken possession of her apartment at the Cordova.

Miss Harriet Seales, daughter of Rear Admiral A. H. Seales, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Gwathmey, of Norfolk, have recently been the guests of Mrs. Grant, wife of the commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

Mrs. Calvin DeWitt, widow of Brigadier General DeWitt, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has with her for the Christmas holidays at her apartment at the Toronto, Washington, her son, Capt. Calvin DeWitt, U.S.A.

Mrs. James C. Kress, widow of the late Lieutenant Commander Kress, U.S.N., who spent ten days in Washington, has joined her father and sister, Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., and Miss Rose Greely, at their apartment at Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Herron have taken an apartment at Florence Court, California street, Washington, and will have with them for the Christmas holidays their son, Donald B. Herron, of the class of 1920, U.S. Military Academy, and two of his classmates, Cadet Hunt and Cadet Robinson.

Lieut. Col. Leslie McDill, U.S.A., has been appointed a member of the technical advisory staff of the Director of Air Service, and Chief of the Operations Division, Training and Operations Group, Army Air Service, vice Lieut. Col. Lewis H. Brereton, now Air Service aid to the military attaché at the American Embassy in Paris.

Admiral Albert Gleaves, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet, arrived at Peking, China, Dec. 24, and was received with honors due his rank. The Admiral was escorted to the hotel, where he was entertained, and afterward attended a dance at the Peking Club, arranged by Major J. R. Horton, U.S.M.C., attached to the Legation, and Mrs. Horton. He paid official calls and dined with Admiral Sah Chen-ping.

Some forty officers of the 29th U.S. Engineers met at a reunion dinner in Washington Dec. 20. They spoke of experiences of war days, such as the ordeals experienced in securing map reproductions close to the front, truck-train transport, the technique of fine printing at movable plants, and gave high praise to the enlisted personnel. Major William O. Tufts was chairman of the arrangements committee and for the series of amusing features. Lieut. R. T. Evans was in charge. Those attending the dinner were Col. G. A. Youngberg and R. G. Alexander, Lieut. Col. W. W. Kirby, J. P. Hogan, Augustus Trowbridge, Glenn S. Smith, A. H. Brooks and C. H. Birdseye; Majors A. C. Roberts, Frank Sutton, A. M. Walker, J. H. Wheat, L. B. Roberts, Harold R. Richards and William O. Tufts; Capt. A. O. Burkland, E. I. Ireland, E. P. Ellis, W. F. Barck, F. J. Kelly, T. H. Messer, Walter L. G. Perry and R. L. Townsend; Lieut. R. T. Evans, O. H. Nelson, R. H. Reinick, F. A. Danforth, J. B. Metcalfe, M. A. Roundbush, C. W. Rowell, McKinley W. Kreigh, William W. Stewart, John H. Patrick, John W. Brashears, Edgar A. Levi, Robert B. Turner and R. L. Campbell. Only six of those present are in the Regular Army, the others having been discharged and returned to civilian pursuits.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., who is on tour of inspection of Army posts and stations throughout the country, accompanied by a few officers of his staff, arrived at St. Louis on Dec. 22 accompanied by his son Warren. He visited the troops at Jefferson Barracks and on Dec. 23 proceeded to his birthplace, LaCade, Mo., where he was given a reception by the townspeople. When asked about the report that his name may be presented as a candidate for the Presidential nomination next year he smiled and declared that he had nothing to say about politics. He arrived at Lincoln, Neb., on the 24th, where his sister, Mrs. D. M. Butler, lives, where he was again given a rousing reception. Soon after his arrival he said: "I am here to visit relatives and old friends. I know more people and have more friends in Nebraska than in any other State of the Union. Four of the most valuable and interesting years of my life were spent in this city as commandant of the State University Cadets. I shall be here ten days and shall enjoy them as I have enjoyed no other period of time since landing in America. I will renew many old acquaintances, will meet many old friends for the first time in many years, and shall give myself up to the enjoyment of a vacation to which I have looked forward for a long time." He recalled that it was just thirty-three years ago when as a second lieutenant, just graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, he visited his brothers and sisters at Lincoln, and twenty-eight years ago when he went to the University of Nebraska as military instructor. The General expects to remain in Lincoln about ten days and will then continue his trip West, going as far as the Pacific coast. He is to arrive in Washington about the middle of February.

Brig. Gen. Wendell C. Neville, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Neville have taken an apartment at the Ontario, Washington.

Col. Conrad E. Koerber, U.S.A., and Mrs. Koerber have as their guests at their home in Columbus, Ga., Mrs. and Miss Koerber, of Washington.

Mrs. Abram Claude, wife of Commander Claude, U.S.N., with her two young children, has taken a bungalow at Coronado Beach, Calif., where she will spend some time.

Miss Helen Sewell, of Philadelphia, has recently been the guest of Col. Charles H. Heyl, U.S.A., and his sister, Miss Heyl, at their home on Wyoming avenue, Washington.

Lieut. Stuart W. King, U.S.M.C., stationed at Quantico, Va., is spending two weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. King, at their home on Prince street, Alexandria, Va.

Miss Lilla Sands, daughter of the late Admiral Benjamin Sands, U.S.N., is spending the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Amelia Dutton and Miss Dutton at their home, 1338 19th street, Washington.

Comdr. Charles T. Jeyell, U.S.N., entertained at dinner in Washington on Dec. 22 in honor of Miss Lindsay Lomax Wood, one of the season's debutantes, the company going later to the dance given by Colonel and Miss Heyl.

Mrs. Albert W. Grant, wife of the commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, entertained at luncheon, followed by an informal dance, on Dec. 19, in honor of Miss Leila Gordon and Miss Anne Gordon, daughters of Mrs. George Barnett.

Col. G. E. Edgerton, Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Edgerton are registered at the Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C. After passing the holidays in Charleston, S.C., they will return to San Antonio, where Colonel Edgerton is stationed.

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

La Revue Militaire Generale announces its reappearance at Paris after an interruption of five years in its publication, due to the war. Among contributors to the first number are Generals Le Gallais and Thevenet and Lieutenant Colonel Lucas, and M. Camena d'Almeida, who presents a study of the mobilization and development of the German army during the war.

Army Uniforms of the World, by Fred Gilbert Blakelee (Privately printed: Hartford, Conn.). The author, who served in the Spanish-American War and who is the author of articles in the Encyclopedia Americana on "Military Insignia of Rank," "Fencing" and "The Sword," spent a number of years collecting the data contained in his volume, much of which, he explains, has been obtained only after extensive search in the British Museum, London, and the public libraries at Washington, New York and Boston. A limited edition of 300 copies has been privately printed and of this number only 100 copies are to be sold. The book was written in the hope that it might prove of value to those interested in the study of the dress of the soldier. Copies have been presented to the U.S. Military Academy, the Naval Academy, the best known universities and to the public libraries of our larger cities. The work is more particularly intended for American readers, hence the author has given special attention to tracing the development of the uniforms of our own Army, from Colonial times to the present day, not forgetting to include the uniform worn by the Confederates during the Civil War. The book contains chapters on ancient costumes, early uniforms, uniforms in the United States from 1492 to 1861, and from 1861 to 1919; and uniforms of Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Turkey, Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, Montenegro, Japan and China. Special attention is given to military badges of rank, covering in detail a field not usually treated in works of a similar nature. To assist the student in further research a bibliography of works relating to military costume is appended, but the author has endeavored to make his text so clear that the reader may obtain from it alone an accurate knowledge of the uniforms and insignia of rank in use in all the principal armies of the world. In so brief a compass each uniform cannot be described separately, but a description of each class of uniform is given.

"Wade In, Sanitary," by Richard Derby (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York). As a lieutenant colonel in the Medical Corps, U.S.A., attached to the 2d Division, the author, a son-in-law of the late ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, saw part of the World War from the viewpoint of the surgeon. He served as assistant division surgeon and later as division surgeon. He says: "We had much to learn from the French, especially in surgery, for the important advances in wound surgery were due to the pioneer work of Le Maitre, Tissier and Carrel, as well as the Belgian, De Page." The most striking thing, to him, in the surgery of the war was a comparison of the wounded of 1918 with those of 1914. Infection was not blotted out by 1918, but it was no longer the menacing monster of four years before. Great credit is given the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. for aid given, and ambulance drivers and ambulance orderlies are praised for the bravery and efficiency shown. Of the French hospitals he says: "Without them we should have been utterly unable to have given any proper attention to our sick, gassed or wounded when the 2d Division and three others went to the front in March, 1918"; but he also says: "As a matter of fact, our casualties from gas in the Verdun sector received thoroughly inadequate care because of the wretched hospital facilities provided by the French, and a large proportion of the French surgical hospitals were not by any means all that was to be desired from the point of view of good surgery and asepsis." Colonel Derby has drawn a clear picture of the important activities of the Medical Corps, U.S.A., with the combat divisions, while in no way detracting from the excellent work done by surgeons in evacuation and mobile surgical hospitals.

Beatty, Jellicoe, Sims and Rodman, by Francis T. Hunter (Doubleday, Page and Co.: New York). As a lieutenant in the U.S.N.R.F. the author served on the U.S.S. New York from just before the declaration of war with Germany by the United States until the return of the ship to New York city following the signing of the armistice. From personal contact with the four great sailors of whom he writes he obtained some of the data contained in his book, while the rest came from other sources aboard ship and elsewhere. He has a particularly high admiration for the four naval leaders, and justly and appropriately enough relates in an interesting way the important part each took in the great con-

fleet which ended in the defeat of the German fleet as well as of the enemy land forces, and which latter success the American and British navies also did so much to bring about. There is plenty of interesting detail about daily experiences on the battleship and of the happenings of other units of the 6th Battle Squadron. Admiral Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., who commended the squadron, contributes an introduction to the volume.

The 151st Field Artillery Brigade, by Richard M. Russell (The Cornhill Co.: Boston). Briefly told in fifty pages is a recital, not a history, of general happenings in the brigade which consisted of the 301st, 302d and 303d Field Artillery Regiments, and which was organized at Camp Devens in the fall of 1917, and commanded by Brig. Gen. William S. McNair, U.S.A. The whipping of the organization into shape, its departure from Boston for overseas and the part it took in various operations are related, together with the return of the brigade to the United States.

Yanks: A.E.F. Verse (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York). This consists entirely of selections from verse which appeared in The Stars and Stripes, organ of the A.E.F. during the nine months of its pre-armistice career and seven months before the Army newspaper, according to the pledge of its editors, was "folded away, never to be taken out again." The selections are excellent and will undoubtedly be read again with interest by those who read them in newspaper form. The royalties from the sale of the book, it is announced, will be devoted to The Stars and Stripes fund for French orphans. The republication is made with the consent of Secretary of War Baker.

History of the Yankee Division, by Harry A. Benwell (The Cornhill Co.: Boston). The part taken by New England troops under command of Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., in the World War is set forth in detail from the time the 26th Division left the United States until its return to this country. Included are tributes to the division from Secretary of War Baker, Gen. John J. Pershing and Major General Edwards. Many photographs add interest to the work.

From Mud to Mufti: With Old Bill on All Fronts, by Bruce Bairnsfather (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York). His "latest mélange from the mud" is the phrase Captain Bairnsfather uses to describe his most recent and last experiences on the "ups and downs of all fronts," as he expresses it; "Old Bill," in this case, being himself. The book was written and illustrated "at all sorts of times and all sorts of places," much of it, it may interest Americans to know, either amidst their overseas or not far from the shadows of the Woolworth building, New York city. The author was in Alsace-Lorraine when the first American troops arrived. Later he was engaged in making drawings of life among the American troops and for this purpose wandered all over the American front as it existed at that time. Of seeing the American Army in the vicinity of Neufchateau, he says: "A great quantity of training was, of course, going on at this time, and everywhere one could see strenuous work and enthusiasm. One felt and saw at once that these people had not come over from so far in any mood of a light and breezy expedition. There was business and determination in the air, and, what was more, that which ultimately meant the crushing of Germany—I mean the big outlook, which you could see the American General Staff was taking. They realized that the war was going to be a big job, but everywhere were signs that the work was not going to be underdone. If need be, Germany was to be swamped by the might of America. This early, clear vision and its resulting big relentless effect were as instrumental as anything in starting the demoralization of the enemy which ultimately led to his downfall." The book is most amusingly illustrated and well worth reading.

The Manufacture and Testing of Military Explosives, by John Albert Marshall (McGraw-Hill Book Co.: New York). The author was formerly a captain in the Ordnance Department, U.S.A. The book is in two parts, one dealing with propellants and the other with high explosives. In the first he describes the manufacturing details of smokeless powder and its stability, analyzes raw materials, nitrocellulose and smokeless powder, discusses the storage of smokeless powder and tells of compound propellants. The second part concerns such high explosives, and their component parts, as trinitrotoluol, ammonium picrate, picric acid, tetryl and dinitrobenzol, tetra-nitro-aniline and trinitroxytol, nitro-starch, mercury fulminate, ammonium nitrate and amatol. The work, which is entirely technical, contains many illustrations. It will be read with interest by those connected with the Ordnance branch of the Service.

Robison's Manual of Radio Telegraphy and Telephony, for the Use of Naval Electricians, by Rear Admiral S. S. Robison, U.S.N.; revised by Capt. D. W. Todd, U.S.N., and Comdr. S. C. Hooper, U.S.N. (The U.S. Naval Institute: Annapolis, Md.). This volume is the fifth revision of the one originally written by Lieut. (now Rear Admiral) S. S. Robison, in 1907. It presents, for the use of student operators and others, the elementary principles of the art of radio telegraphy and telephony, together with descriptions of apparatus commonly used. There are chapters containing a general review of facts relative to high-frequency currents; on production, radiation and detection of ether waves, electric units and their relations to each other, capacity and self-induction, power expenditure and efficiency of sending and receiving apparatus, transmitting apparatus, continuous wave transmitters, the radio telephone, receiving apparatus, antennae, high power radio stations, the radio compass, aircraft radio equipment, installation, adjustments and measurements; care and operation and also useful tables as well as extracts from certain laws and regulations. Many diagrams, plates and photographs accompany the text and will aid the expert as well as the student in the consideration of those methods of communication now so important a branch of the naval service everywhere.

Average Americans, by Theodore Roosevelt (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York). As lieutenant colonel of the 26th Infantry this son of the former President, after giving a picture of the Roosevelt family home life and referring to the part his father took in awakening the country to the need of preparedness and the reactions of the war upon him, describes the preparations of his regiment for its departure overseas and then writes of the part it took in many of the important battles, in one of which he was wounded. He gives the highest praise to the American soldier as well as to the British fighting map, with whom the Americans fought together on many occasions. The lack of preparedness when the United States went to war with Germany, although the Government had plenty of warning of what might be expected, is strongly emphasized.

When the Workmen Help You Manage, by William R. Bassett (The Century Co.: New York). Written from the managerial point of view, the author, who is a member of a large firm of industrial engineers, deals



with the human factor in industry. He asserts that the challenge of the employee to the employer to-day is to devise some method by which the wage system can be saved, and to show that capital has no function. He asserts that the fullest justification would be to show that the individual is better off under a wage than any other system—that he is not a mere machine, but a part of industry equal in dignity to any other part.

The Strategy of the Great War, by William L. McPherson (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York). Mr. McPherson is an editorial writer on a New York newspaper, in which ten of the twenty chapters which make up the book have appeared. These deal with the general principles underlying Allied and German strategy. The others analyze the battle and campaigns in which the working out of these principles is illustrated. What is called the grand strategy of the war, he says, was largely affected by political as well as by military considerations. Germany's fatal blunder, that of coercing the United States into the contest, he says, is traceable to political misjudgments of long standing.

Tabular Views of Universal History, compiled by George Palmer Putnam and continued to date by George Haven Putnam (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York). The volume presents a universal history recorded chronologically. The great movements and events which have influenced the progress of the world are shown at a glance. The character of each event and which of them are contemporaneous, as well as the dates of each, may also be seen at a glance.

A Private in the Guards, by Stephen Graham (The Macmillan Company: New York). The author, an educated man, left civilian life and enlisted as a private in the Scots Guards, one of England's crack infantry regiments, at the commencement of war with Germany, where he served eighteen months. A number of Americans also enlisted. Mr. Graham declares: "The sterner the discipline the better the soldier, the better the army." After reading his book the average reader will form two conclusions: (1) Here is a man who has no stomach for soldiering and (2) that he is a confirmed pessimist, at least so far as the Army is concerned, seemingly a "barack room lawyer." He declares that the discipline in the Guards regiments, which number five, "is the most terrible in the world." As proof of this he tells of brutalities and gross insults to which he and other privates were subjected by non-commissioned officers on the drill ground, in barracks and elsewhere, because "the officers demand discipline, the n.c.o.'s enforce it. The n.c.o.'s are much more frequently hated than are officers." In the Great War, he says, "men have jumped for death because it was better than life—life under the new discipline." To say that discipline is severe in the British army is to say nothing new, but it is severe in other armies, also, according to the point of view of the individual. If it were not severe, to an extent, in armies, then may God well help those armies.

Russia—White or Red, by Oliver M. Saylor (Little, Brown and Co.: Boston). The author, an American newspaper man, visited Russia soon after the beginning of the Bolshevik revolution for the purpose of observing conditions under the rule of those who have been and still are such a menace to society and the peace of the world. As a result of his six months' stay in the country, during which time he admits he was not able to carry out his investigation as fully as desired, he concludes that "the most and the least that can be asked of our Government is to keep its hands off the Russian situation and let it run its course to its legitimate end," adding he is "in hearty sympathy with those who demand that the United States shall not interfere in Russian affairs."

Germany in Defeat: A Strategic History of the War, by Count Charles de Souza (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York). In a recital and analysis of the early developments of the World War the author considers the first developments in the Balkan seat of war and the maneuvers which gave victory to the Serbs over the Austrians; the Italian operations, the French action at Verdun, the German policy at sea, Russian operations in 1916; Rumanian campaign, operations in France of 1916 and 1917 and the effect of the Somme operations. An appendix contains a number of communications from Count de Souza on the war which appeared in British newspapers.

Humanity or Hate—Which? by Harvey Carson Grumbine (The Cornhill Co.: Boston). The French and the German conception of God are contrasted. A number of French and German songs, in English, and expressive of the feeling of each country for the other, are given.

The Girl Who Sat by the Ashes, by Padraic Colum (The Macmillan Co.: New York). Children will be interested in this folk-story about a girl who called herself Maid-alone, but who was known as Girl-go-with-the-Goats. The book is written in a quaint style and will no doubt please juveniles.

## ARMY REGISTERS AND LIST.

### Army Register for 1919 Goes to Printer.

The first "copy" for the Army Register of 1919 will go to the Government Printing office this week. The Register will follow the same lines as usual, the records being printed in the tabular form with the addition of the initials designating decorations, as was done in part in the issue for 1918. It had been suggested that citations be printed following the name of an officer who had been decorated, but the Secretary of War decided that it would be inexpedient and add too great bulk to the volume. The 1919 issue will probably not be ready for distribution much before March 1, 1920.

### Register of Emergency Army Officers.

While much preliminary work has been accomplished in the office of The Adjutant General in preparation for the issue of a Register of all the emergency officers commissioned in the Army during the World War, the arrangement of the data in each officer's record is still awaiting the decision of the Secretary of War. It is proposed to arrange the Register alphabetically, thereby obviating an index, and to give each officer's record complete. It is estimated that such an arrangement would allow for the publication of not more than ten records on a page, and therefore the complete Register of the 190,000 officers would make nineteen volumes of 1,000 pages each. Even should the necessary appropriation for clerk hire be granted making it possible to put a large force to work on the Register, it is likely that the task could not be completed inside six months.

### More Complete Army List and Directory.

The issue of the Army List and Directory, published by the War Department, for December, 1919, contains the list of stations of organizations which since the

World War has been published by The Adjutant General's Office in a separate pamphlet and issued weekly. The demobilization having ended, this weekly issue was discontinued and the stations of troops included in the monthly list and directory, as before the war, except that the names of C.O. of regiments are not given. It is the purpose of The Adjutant General's Office to strive to bring out future issues promptly after the first of each month and especial care is to be expended to secure the very latest information as to changes, so that each issue will be as nearly without error as it is possible to make it.

## ARMY NOMINATIONS.

### Nominations received by the Senate Dec. 18, 1919.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Quartermaster Corps—Lieut. Col. F. H. Lawton to be colonel with rank from Nov. 2, 1919.

Signal Corps—Major A. S. Cowan, S.C., to be lieutenant colonel from Dec. 11, 1919.

#### PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENT IN REGULAR ARMY.

Cavalry Arm—Second Lieut. R. E. Larson, Inf., O.R.C., to be second lieutenant with rank from Oct. 26, 1917; 2d Lieut. R. E. Larson, Cav., to be first lieutenant with rank from Sept. 8, 1919.

#### TEMPORARY PROMOTION IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Cavalry Arm—Second Lieut. R. E. Larson, Cav., vice 1st Lieut. M. R. Rice, promoted, to be first lieutenant with rank from Dec. 28, 1917.

## WITHDRAWAL.

### Nomination withdrawn from the Senate Dec. 18, 1919.

#### EMERGENCY PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

The nomination of Major H. I. Geline, M.C., U.S.A. (emergency), to be first lieutenant, Med. Corps, Regular Army, with rank from Sept. 11, 1919, which was submitted to the Senate Dec. 5, 1919, is withdrawn.

## THE ARMY.

### Other Army orders appear on pages 531-2.

### ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

#### S.O. 297-0, DEC. 20, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Major Gen. F. McIntyre, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, from further duty as assistant to the Chief of Staff, Dec. 31, 1919, and will revert to his position as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

Major Gen. W. M. Wright is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps and executive assistant to the Chief of Staff, to take effect Jan. 1, 1920.

Lieut. Col. Jacob C. Johnson, I.G., relieved from further detail in the I.G.D. and will proceed, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. D. Hahn to Schenectady, N.Y., Army Reserve depot; Lieut. Col. A. A. Hoffmann to Washington not later than Jan. 2, 1920; Capt. W. I. Pillars to Washington not later than Jan. 2, 1920.

Officers of Q.M.C. to Washington and report to Q.M. General, Director of Purchase and Storage, not later than Jan. 2, 1920, for assignment to duty: Major P. E. Cantion, Capt. F. Krause and 1st Lieut. L. I. Franklin.

Capt. O. W. Thompson, D.C., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., for duty.

Capt. H. H. Howe, V.C., to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for duty as veterinarian, relieving Capt. F. C. Sager, V.C. First Lieut. G. L. Richards, V.C., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

Resignation by D. B. Adams, C.E., of his commission as temporary major and as provisional first lieutenant is accepted.

Major F. D. Lackland, A.S., to Montgomery, Ala., for duty. Second Lieut. C. W. Sullivan, A.S., to Washington, D.C., for duty.

So much of Par. 64, S.O. 282-0, War Dept., 1919, as relates to Major E. B. Edwards, F.A., Camp Pike, Ark., is revoked. Major Edwards will remain on present duties pending action on his resignation.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. C. R. Cabot, F.A., is accepted. Lieut. Col. H. C. Allen, C.A.C., Camp Jackson, S.C., to Washington, Chief of Coast Artillery, for duty.

Resignation by J. H. LaFitte, C.A.C., of his commission as temporary captain and as first lieutenant (Regular Army) is accepted.

The resignation by Leslie Orde, C.A.C., of his commissions as temporary captain and as first lieutenant (Regular Army) is accepted.

Upon relief from observation and treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, Col. C. Gerhardt, 49th Inf., will revert to status of absence without leave.

Capt. W. C. Luth, Inf., to Army retiring board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination.

Resignation by L. P. Tiers, Inf., of his commissions as temporary first lieutenant and as provisional second lieutenant is accepted.

Resignation by Capt. F. W. Manley, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, Jan. 1, 1920.

First Lieut. H. A. Montague, Inf., Camp Gordon, Ga., to Charleston, S.C., and report to retiring board for examination. First Lieut. W. A. Wapenstein, Inf., is assigned to the 44th Infantry and to that regiment for duty.

Major W. B. Cook, U.S.A., to Douglas, Ariz., as district veterinarian and camp veterinarian.

The names of the following officers are placed on the D.O.L. list: Capt. J. D. MacMullen, C.A.C. (major, C.A.C.); 1st Lieut. J. E. Wharton, Inf. (captain, U.S.A.); 1st Lieut. R. E. Wisor, Jr., Inf. (captain, U.S.A.).

#### G.O. 135, DEC. 23, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Issues regulations for taking of census of the military population of the United States, in the United States proper, Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone and Philippine Islands, and in foreign service, as well as of civilian residents of military reservations and of civilians in the employ of the Government residing at posts, camps or stations or on duty with troops in the field, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1919.

#### BULLETIN 40, NOV. 20, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Announces instructions previously published in War Department numbered circulars for the month of November, 1919, relating to pistol practice for soldiers doing guard duty with the pistol, and for the encouragement of polo.

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

##### GEN. P. C. MARCH, C.S.

Lieut. Col. C. E. T. Lull, G.S., is relieved from further detail as a member of the G.S.C. (Dec. 17, War D.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

##### MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Major H. N. Scales, A.G.D., from further treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, and will report in person to The A.G. of Army for duty in his office. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Capt. B. B. Barbee, A.G.D., to Camp Center, Mich., relieving Major L. H. Fuchs, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Camp Grant, Ill., 6th Division, for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

##### MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Col. V. M. Elmore, I.G., to San Francisco for transportation

to Honolulu, H.T., on the transport to sail about Jan. 5, 1920, for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Major E. C. Wallington, I.G., is assigned to 31st Artillery Brigade (C.A.C.), and to United States, Camp Lewis, Wash., 31st Artillery Brigade, for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

##### MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Major G. C. Brigham, Q.M.C., to Camp Funston, Kas., 7th Div., for duty. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Major J. N. Douglas, Q.M.C., to Camp Dodge, Iowa, as motor transport officer of the 4th Division. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Capt. H. A. Blair, Q.M.C., to Camp Normandy, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Capt. A. F. Clower, Q.M.C., to Camp Upton, N.Y., and assume command of Bakery Co. No. 10, relieving Capt. G. F. Romer, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Camp Dix, N.J., and assume command of Bakery Co. No. 11. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (s.g.) M. O'Connor, Q.M.C., placed upon the retired list at Camp Devens, Mass., and to home. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (s.g.) M. Haap, Q.M.C., placed upon retired list at Camp Lewis, Wash., and to home. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (s.g.) T. Pierson, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Wingate, N.M., and will proceed to his home. (Dec. 15, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

First Sergt. T. Foley, C.A.C., 2d Co., Narragansett Bay, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Adams, R.I., and to his home. (Dec. 16, War D.)

#### INFANTRY.

24TH—Cook G. A. Smith, Co. K, 24th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Columbus, N.M., and to his home. (Dec. 15, War D.)

#### TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

The following are changes in Transportation officers for the week ending Dec. 23, 1919:

Major F. Van Vleet, Q.M.C., from Washington to Philadelphia, Pa., and Lieut. Col. J. J. Bradley, Inf., from New York, N.Y., to Washington, D.C.: both on temporary duty.

#### Discharged.

Lieut. Col. J. J. O'Neil, T.C.; Camp Dix, N.J.

#### Retired.

First Lieut. K. B. Lawton, Inf.; Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.

#### Changes in Washington Personnel.

Capt. J. Dillard, Q.M.C.; leave, to duty Administrative Div. First Lieut. J. M. Bethel, Inf.; D.S. to duty. First Lieut. J. K. Cushman, Inf.; duty Administrative Div., to D.S. Col. H. S. Kerrick, C.A.C.; duty to leave. Major H. A. McCane, C.A.C.; duty to leave.

#### ARMY G.C.M. CASES.

First Lieut. Judge Cross and Horace R. Crawford and 2d Lieut. Robert W. Cheers, 368th Inf., tried by a G.C.M. in France Oct. 29, 1918, was found guilty of shamefully retreating and running away from the enemy near Vienne-le-Chateau, France, Sept. 28, 1918, and were sentenced to be shot to death by musketry. President Wilson on Oct. 31, 1919, disapproved the finding and sentence and ordered the three officers released from arrest and restored to duty. (G.C.M.O. 372, 373, 374, Nov. 1, 1919, War Dept.)

Capt. J. E. Morrill, Dental Corps, found guilty by a G.C.M. in France Aug. 6, 1919, for violation of 61st A.W., was sentenced to dismissal. President Wilson remitted the sentence. (G.C.M.O. Nov. 7, 1919, War Dept.)

Second Lieut. James B. McCarthy, Q.M. Corps, found guilty by a G.C.M. at Fort Barrancas, Fla., July 29, 1919, of violation of 94th A.W., the specifications alleging financial irregularities, was sentenced to dismissal. President Wilson disapproved the findings and sentence and ordered Lieutenant McCarthy restored to duty. (G.C.M.O. 380, Nov. 7, 1919, War Dept.)

Second Lieut. John G. Sweeney, 11th Inf., was tried by G.C.M. in France July 4, 1919, and found guilty of absence without leave and of making false statements. He was sentenced to dismissal, which the President approved. (G.C.M.O. 376, Nov. 3, 1919, War D.)

Second Lieut. Ewing A. Gabryel, Inf., tried by G.C.M. at Paris, France, June 30, 1919, was found guilty of absence without leave and with making out false pay vouchers, was sentenced to be dismissed and to be confined at hard labor for two years. The sentence was confirmed by the President with the modification that the imprisonment be reduced to one year. (G.C.M.O. 377, Nov. 3, 1919, War Dept.)

Second Lieut. Robert B. Holmes, Air Ser., found guilty by a G.C.M. at Fort Sill, Okla., May 8, 1919, of financial irregularities and absent without leave, was sentenced to dismissal and confinement at hard labor for two months. President Wilson remitted the sentence. (G.C.M.O. 370, Nov. 1, 1919, War Dept.)

Second Lieut. Bunn J. MacDonald, Field Art., found guilty by G.C.M. at Camp Knox, Ky., July 8, 1919, of breaking arrest, theft, drunkenness and assault with a loaded revolver, was sentenced to dismissal and to confinement at hard labor for twenty-five years. The sentence was approved by the President, except that term of confinement was reduced to three years, as recommended by the convening authority. (G.C.M.O., Oct. 30, 1919, War Dept.)

Pvt. Thomas Murry, Co. I, 367th Inf., found guilty by G.C.M. in France of disrespect to superior officer, drawing a loaded pistol on Lieut. Henry W. Davis, Inf., A.D.C., willfully shooting and killing Pvt. George Mayhew, Co. I, 367th Inf., and of assaulting two women with a pistol, was sentenced to be hanged. President Wilson commuted the sentence to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for the term of Private Murry's natural life. (G.C.M.O. 358, Oct. 29, 1919, War Dept.)

G.C.M.O. 367, Oct. 30, 1919, War Dept., publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of 2d Lieut. Harold A. Denne, Air Ser., Aeronautics, found guilty by a G.C.M. of violations of the 61st and 95th Articles of War, the specifications alleging absence without leave and falsehood. He was sentenced to dismissal, but the President commuted this to a reprimand and forfeiture of one month's pay.

G.C.M.O. 371, Nov. 1, 1919, War Dept., publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. of which Brig. Gen. Edward T. Donnelly was president, and Major Nathaniel B. Barnwell was judge advocate, which convened at headquarters, 4th Army Corps, A.E.F., Oct. 29, 1918, for the trial of Capt. Daniel Smith, 368th Inf. He was found guilty of the charge—violation of 75th Article of War. The specification alleged that Captain Smith, of Co. K, 3d Battalion, 368th Inf., being charged with the duty of advancing upon the enemy and having received the following lawful order from his battalion commander, Major Benjamin F. Norris, U.S.A., "that no officer retreat or pay any attention to any orders unless in my personal handwriting and signed by me," or words to that effect, did, at or near Vienne-le-Chateau, France, about 6 o'clock p.m., on or about Sept. 28, 1918, shamefully retreat and run away from the enemy in violation of his duty and orders from his battalion commander. He was sentenced "To be shot to death with musketry. (Two-thirds of the members concurred in the sentence.)" The sentence was approved by the convening authority. President Wilson, after going over the record of the case, disapproved the findings and sentence and ordered Captain Smith released from arrest and restored to duty.

#### MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Co. B, 1st Engineers, six officers and approximately 290 men, left Camp Humphreys, Va., Dec. 16 for the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.

Detachment 7th Division, thirty-nine officers and 610 men, left Pittsburgh, Kas., Dec. 17 for Camp Funston, Kas. (This detachment left on duty in Kansas coal fields.)

Troop F, 18th Cav., two officers and forty-one men, left Ft. Creek, Texas, Dec. 17 and arrived Fort Clark, Texas, same date.

Troop A, 12th Cav., two officers and fifty-two men, left Del Rio, Texas, Dec. 18 on route Fort Clark, Texas.



## AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*To be Extended by New Order.*

In a general order soon to be published by the War Department provisions for extending the authority of department commanders over various forces, organizations and establishments heretofore exempted from their control will be made substantially as follows:

(1) The commander of a territorial department commands all units, organizations, establishments and military forces of the Army within its limits, whether of the line or staff, including the supervision of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and matters pertaining to education and recreation in accordance with policies enunciated by the War Department, except in so far as exempted from his control by the Secretary of War. The following are so exempted: General and special schools designated as such from time to time in orders from the War Department, in all that pertains to the courses of instruction or their separate organization and administration as schools; Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Washington Barracks, D.C.; the U.S. Military Academy; the ordnance and chemical warfare arsenals and proving grounds; ordnance depots having functions beyond the limits of the department in which located; the Army zone supply depots; Army zone supply sub-depots; Army reserve depots; the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks and branches thereof; U.S. War Prison Barracks; the general service recruiting stations; general recruit depots; general hospitals; construction projects before they are turned over for use; such permanent fortifications as may be in process of construction; division and district engineers engaged in river and harbor fortifications work in so far as it relates to that work; the ports of embarkation; the permanent remount depots; Air Service experimental plants; Air Service supply depots, storage fields and inactive flying fields; Air Service production activities, including manufacturing plants; Air Service repair depots; Air Service units in process of organization; Motor Transport Corps general depots; and officers employed on special duty under orders of the Secretary of War; but in the matter of trials by courts-martial and in all matters respecting the administration of military justice all persons subject to military law within a territorial department and not within the general court-martial jurisdiction of another officer remain, notwithstanding the exemptions of this regulation, under the jurisdiction of the department commander.

(2) The commander of any territorial department, unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of War, will make, or cause to be made, at arsenals, depots of supply, general hospitals, general recruit depots, or other place, with the exception of the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks or any branch thereof, Fort Leavenworth and Washington Barracks, at which officers and enlisted men are on duty within the limits of his department, at least one inspection each year and such other inspections as he may deem necessary or advisable. These inspections will be limited to matters pertaining strictly to discipline, sanitation, shelter, supply, equipment, and general efficiency, and will not extend to matters pertaining strictly to recruiting, the professional administration of general hospitals, and the technical administration of depots of supply, the details of ordnance or engineering work, prison regulations, or the purely technical features of the administration of these establishments. Reports of these inspections will be forwarded direct to The Adjutant General for the consideration of the Secretary of War. These inspections are required in order to place supervisory control under the department commander without interfering with the technical control effected by chiefs of bureaus concerned, and are intended to provide the means through which establishments, which might otherwise become isolated from the Army whole, may be kept in close co-ordination with the line of the Army and by which such establishments may avoid becoming close corporations where errors are concealed and continued rather than revealed and corrected. When an emergency demands, all military men and matériel within the geographical limits of their departments come under the supervision of department commanders.

*Composition of Commander's Staff.*

(3) A department commander's staff will consist of the following: Personnel staff—authorized aids. General staff—One chief of staff, one assistant chief of staff for operations, one assistant chief of staff for military intelligence, one assistant chief of staff for war plans and training, one assistant chief of staff for supply, finance, construction and transportation. Technical, Administrative and Supply Staff—One each department artillery officer, adjutant, quartermaster, transportation officer, finance officer, ordnance officer, engineer officer, surgeon, inspector, signal officer, judge advocate, air service officer, utilities officer, chemical warfare officer, all with such assistants as may be necessary, not exceeding the number to be determined by the Chief of Staff of the Army after consideration of the recommendations made by chief of services and bureaus of the War Department, each for his corps or department. The distribution of General Staff duties between the Operations Division and the War Plans and Training Division, and the Supply, Finance, Construction and Transportation Divisions will conform to the distribution of duties defined in G.O. No. 80, War Dept., 1918, in so far as functions and duties specified therein come within the jurisdiction of the department commander, and these duties will be performed in accordance with the principles prescribed in this order. The department quartermaster, department finance officer, department transportation and department motor transport officer will be the same officers who are designated as zone quartermaster, zone finance officer, zone transportation officer at the respective zone supply depots adjacent to department headquarters. In addition to their duties as zone officers, performing functions in connection with supply of the whole Army, in which positions they are independent of department commanders, they will be staff officers of the department commanders for the purpose of supplying the troops and establishments under the jurisdiction of the department commanders.

(4) At all camps, posts and stations under the jurisdiction of department commanders, the commanding general of the department will require local commanders to detail on their staffs an officer to represent each staff corps and bureau of the Army, except the General Staff, Medical Department, Air Service, Judge Advocate General's Department and Inspector General's Department, when the chief of the staff corps or bureau does not provide an officer to represent his service. In the smaller commands the local commander will assign to one officer the duty of representing two or more of the staff corps or bureaus. Officers so detailed will immediately report

the fact to the chief of the bureau or staff corps concerned.

(5) In all technical matters pertaining to the operations of their respective services, and in all matters pertaining to the disposition of surplus and reserve commodities, supplies, equipment and animals at camps and other troop stations, until surplus has been disposed of or reserve used up, direct correspondence, orders and instructions are authorized between heads of the staff corps, bureaus and services and their respective representatives under the jurisdiction of department commanders. Direct communication on all technical matters is authorized between representatives of each staff corps or bureau on the staff of a higher commander and vice versa. This authorization is intended to apply to only such questions as can be handled by direct correspondence, orders and instructions without violating the rights and prerogatives of a department commander or curtailing his authority over his subordinates.

(6) Arrangements will be made at each department headquarters so that in case of emergency, reorganizing tactical organizations to take the field for maneuvers, terrain exercises or active operations, the cadre for staffs of both the department and tactical organizations will exist and plans for continuous operation of both will be prepared.

## NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

*Changes Among General Officers, U.S.A.*

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who arrived from abroad last week, has been assigned to duty in Washington with the Chief of Staff.

Major Gen. William M. Wright, U.S.A., now in command of Camp Pike, Ark., has been detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps and as executive assistant to Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff. He will succeed Major Gen. Frank McIntyre, who was Assistant Chief of Staff during the World War, and who has been ordered to make an inspection, military and economic, in the Philippine Islands. General McIntyre will leave Washington about Jan. 1 and be absent four months, and upon his return he will resume his regular duty as chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department. He relinquished that duty temporarily at the outbreak of the war to Col. Charles C. Walcott, jr., who has been acting chief of the bureau, in order to assist the Chief of Staff.

Major Gen. E. M. Lewis, U.S.A., who has been on duty at Camp Gordon, Ga., has been assigned to the command at Douglas, Ariz.

Major Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, U.S.A., was on Dec. 24 ordered to proceed to Camp Sherman, Ohio, and take command of that camp, effective Dec. 31, 1919.

Brig. Gen. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., has been assigned to the command of Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He was formerly stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Col. E. L. Gilmer, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the coast defenses of Baltimore, Md., with station at Fort Howard.

*Service Rendered by General Bliss Abroad.*

The Secretary of War made this comment on the services of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss at the Paris Conference to the newspaper correspondents in Washington on Dec. 22: "It would be impossible to overestimate the value of the services rendered by General Bliss abroad. His long experience, both as an Army officer and an administrator, his wide knowledge of the world and its affairs, peculiarly fitted him to be our military representative on the Supreme War Council, and his services to the Army and to the country are quite beyond praise."

*Regular Army Tactical Divisions.*

Following is the location of the seven tactical divisions of the Regular Army of the United States, with names of the commanding officers on duty with them on Dec. 1, together with the total strength of each division on Oct. 31 last: 1st, Camp Taylor, Ky., Major Gen. C. K. Sumnerall, 4,865; 2d, Camp Travis, Texas, Major Gen. James G. Harbord, 9,982; 3d, Camp Pike, Ark., Brig. Gen. O. E. Hunt, 3,441; 4th, Camp Dodge, Iowa, Major Gen. J. L. Hines, 1,564; 5th, Camp Gordon, Ga., Brig. Gen. W. P. Richardson, 2,874; 6th, Camp Grant, Ill., Major Gen. George Bell, jr., 3,418; 7th, Camp Funston, Kas., Major Gen. E. F. McClaghlin, 2,482. Total, 28,626.

*General Pershing "Not in Politics."*

Senator E. J. Burkett, of Nebraska, announced on Dec. 22 that a movement has been started in that state with the object of bringing about the nomination of Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., for the Presidency in the next national campaign, according to the New York Sun. The headquarters are at Lincoln, Neb.; it was stated, with Mark W. Woods as chairman; also that a circular giving the principal events in General Pershing's life had been sent throughout the country, and postcards asking whether local sentiment was favorable toward General Pershing for President. General Pershing, who was born at Laclede, Mo., was in St. Louis on Dec. 22, on his way to inspect Jefferson Barracks. The New York World says that when he was asked, "What would you do if Missouri should start a boom for you for President?" he replied, smilingly, "I would institute suit at once. I am not in politics."

## ARMY ITEMS.

*Bid Accepted for Camp Mills.*

The bid of the Buffalo House Wrecking Co., Buffalo, N.Y., of \$327,300 for Camp Mills, Long Island, N.Y., has been accepted.

*American Wounded Transported 4,000 Miles.*

Two hundred men of the A.E.F. in Siberia were received at the new military hospital of the Red Cross in Vladivostok a few days after the anniversary of the signing of the armistice, and after having been transported 4,000 miles from the far western American front in Russia, according to a press message from Washington. The hospital, which was taken over from the British naval authorities by the Red Cross, accommodates 300 patients. The civilian hospital which the Red Cross had maintained previously has been closed.

*The Barrack Bag.*

The Barrack Bag is the title of a new weekly publication published in the interests of the troops stationed at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Small in size but excellent in text, consisting of only four pages, it is edited by Chaplain A. D. Sutherland, who is assisted by representatives of the various companies on duty at the post.

It records the happenings of organizations and individuals.

*Christmas Recruiting Bulletin.*

The recruiting publicity bureau of the Army stationed in New York city, which is in charge of Col. J. T. Conrad, U.S.A., assisted by Major C. B. Howard, U.S.A., has issued the Christmas number of The Bulletin, wherein are set forth the advantages of service in the Army. There is a Christmas message to the recruiting service from Secretary of War Baker, in which he recalls the fact that since March 1, 1918, the Army has received 150,000 recruits. Major Gen. P. C. Harris, U.S.A., The Adjutant General of the Army, extends his compliments and expresses to the entire personnel of the general recruiting service, both commissioned and enlisted, his appreciation of the work they have done during the last ten months. George M. Cohan, Elsie Janis and Dr. Frank Crane unite in asserting that the American people fully appreciate how much is due "the splendid chaps in the uniform of Uncle Sam."

*Vocational Course, El Paso District.*

An interesting pamphlet containing a bulletin and outline of the educational and vocational courses taught at the Army schools in the El Paso district, printed by command of Major Gen. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., commanding general of that district, and prepared by Chaplain Walter B. Zimmerman, U.S.A., supervisor of educational and vocational schools, has been issued. The courses offered in the several schools are designed to take the soldier, no matter what his previous educational advantages, and give him as complete an intellectual development as he desires. In addition to elementary and high school courses, there are vocational courses which have a wide range, sixty of them being indicated and taught. The schools are reported as being very popular with the men, while they have produced excellent practical results.

*Medical Detachment, Norfolk, Va.*

The menu of the Christmas, 1919, dinner of the detachment of the Medical Department of the Army on duty at the Camp Hospital, Army Supply Base, Norfolk, Va., shows a fine array of rations. The commissioned officers and leading N.C.O. on duty with the detachment comprise the following: Major James R. Nankivell, M.C., Capt. Charles F. Bouldin, San. Corps, 1st Lieut. Robert O. Blacklock, Peter C. Bjorneby, Lee T. Ferrell and Howard A. Ijams, M.C.; first sergeant, Hospital Sergt. Fred D. McIntyre; mess sergeant, Sergt. Frederick Weber; hospital sergeants, Frederick C. Miller, Fred D. McIntyre, Joseph K. McDermott, Chester M. Hollister; sergeants first class, Hubert P. Lassiter, Frank A. Johnson, Zema W. Berrington, James Baker, Edward Alexander, William G. Martin, Robert M. Collins and Robert Carroll.

*8th Infantry Field Day.*

The 8th U.S. Infantry on duty at Gallup, N.M., under command of Col. George T. Langhorne, held a successful field day on Nov. 27 last (Thanksgiving Day), the object being to promote good feeling and understanding between the civilian population and the Regular Army, and in the interest of recruiting. The following were the officials: Capt. Kinzie B. Edmunds, field marshal; Capt. Arthur T. Lacey, field judge; Lieut. Frank T. Turner, clerk of course; Capt. Irwin G. Patch, Lieut. Lawrence A. Patterson, Lieut. Francis P. Tompkins, Dr. Horace G. Willson, Mr. Joseph Purdy, Mr. John H. McCamant, judges; Capt. Leonard F. Matlack, starter; Lieut. Garrett B. Shomber, property officer; Capt. Vincent P. Brine, Lieut. Henry H. Cheshire and Francis P. Tompkins, field day committee.

## TRIAL OF CAPT. KARL DETZER, U.S.A.

The trial of Capt. Karl Detzer, U.S.A., formerly of the 308th Military Police, and in command of the prison camp in Le Mans, France, before a G.C.M. at Governors Island, N.Y., on charges alleging inhuman treatment of prisoners, was continued for the past two weeks. Witnesses for the prosecution charged that Sergts. Frank Hoyt and U. S. Madden, on duty as assistants to Captain Detzer, had committed brutal assaults on prisoners with the knowledge of Captain Detzer, and that the latter had himself struck prisoners. One witness, ex-Capt. Robert E. Flora, formerly in the 127th Military Police Battalion, was permitted to testify for the defense on Dec. 17, as he was to leave on a trip. He testified in refutation of charges that prisoners had been compelled to sign false confessions of crimes they had not committed. Prisoners at Le Mans, he said, had no respect for superior officers and it frequently was necessary for the military police to throw men to the floor and hold them to prevent them from attacking officers. He said he never saw Capt. Detzer armed with pistol or blackjack. Ex-Sergt. Murray F. Phillips, formerly Hospital Corps, who is crippled for life, from wounds received in battle, testified before the court on Dec. 18 that he was knocked down and robbed of 5,000f. (\$1,000) while he was unconscious in the prison camp. After he was wounded at Chateau-Thierry he left hospital without leave and returned to the front, where he was wounded again. While he was in Le Mans on a furlough he was arrested and taken before Captain Detzer. Phillips said that while he stood on his crutches Captain Detzer struck him, his wounded leg hit the wall and he fell in a faint. "When I became conscious a sergeant was going through my pockets and 5,000f. was taken from me," the witness said. "The sergeant handed more than half of the money to the Captain. They later gave me back 100f. and put me out of the police barracks." He reported the occurrence to a Captain McEvans, the witness said. He declared that he had recognized Sergt. U. S. Madden as the one who had robbed him of his money, and he identified the latter when brought into court. Major Kelly, judge advocate, announced that the prosecution would rest on Dec. 19 and the defense would open.

During the week ending Dec. 24 various witnesses for the defense were examined, who gave testimony favorable to Captain Detzer. During the session on Dec. 23 Lieut. Thomas L. Heffernan, U.S.A., counsel for Captain Detzer, made efforts to show that the charges were the result of a "frameup" by former prisoners to "get" the Captain. He called to the stand Lieut. Fred Marlow, of Oklahoma City, formerly of the 308th, who testified that Sergt. Frank Hoyt, formerly in Detzer's company, and who was placed under arrest for alleged cruelty to prisoners, sent for him while in prison and asked: "Is Captain Detzer doing anything to get me out?"

The witness said he told the prisoner that inasmuch as Captain Detzer was the man who had him locked up he was making no effort to get him out. Hoyt retorted,



the witness said: "By God, if Detzer don't get me out of here I am going to get him. Yates, Lacey and these other men here prisoners, with me will all go together and get him." Tell Captain Detzer so."

Lieutenant Marlow testified that Sergt. U. S. Madden was in solitary confinement at the time he was accused by a previous witness of robbing him of 5,000 francs. C. P. Heatherston, of South Bend, Ind., formerly a sergeant with the military police, gave similar testimony. Heatherston further stated that Captain Detzer did not mistreat prisoners, but on the contrary was threatened and struck by them. He said he had heard Clarence M. Lacey, one of the complainants against Detzer, make the following threat to Detzer: "Your time is coming; I'll get you."

Lieut. Col. Max A. Elser, Q.M.C., formerly deputy postmaster for the A.E.F. at Le Mans, stated that the most formidable gang with which the 308th had to deal, was the so-called "River Gang," composed of eight Americans, nine or ten French men and two women. His story corroborated the testimony of other witnesses of robberies of supply trains which were laid to that and other gangs, crimes of that character having attained such proportions that it at length became necessary to send armed convoys with the trains. Colonel Elser testified to the high esteem in which Captain Detzer was held as an officer and said that he aided materially in cleaning out the robber gangs at Le Mans, where 300,000 men were quartered after the armistice.

#### AMERICAN POLISH RELIEF EXPEDITION.

A communication from headquarters, American-Polish Relief Expedition, U.S.A., dated at Warsaw, Poland, Nov. 15, 1919, Col. H. L. Gilchrist, Med. Corps, U.S.A., being in command, mentions the receipt of a cablegram from Herbert Hoover suggesting that Colonel Gilchrist and other Army personnel continue on duty in Poland on the anti-typhus campaign if approved by the Secretary of War, only such enlisted personnel to be retained as will volunteer to stay in Poland until next spring. Following the receipt of this message all officers of the command but two expressed a desire to remain, as well as a majority of the enlisted men. It is planned to retain but thirty officers and 150 enlisted men. The following officers, all Medical Corps, U.S.A., have been assigned to stations at the following towns: Lieut. Col. E. C. Register to Tarnopol; Major Willis P. Baker, Oswiesim; Capt. James D. Edgar, Brzesz-Litewski; Capt. Joseph G. Fernbach, Dorohusk, and Capt. Paul H. Strait, Bialystok. Liaison has been effected with the American Red Cross and the European Children's Fund administration, American Red Cross. Great success has been obtained by the various units of the expedition. More than 28,000 women and children have been bathed and deloused. No cases of typhus fever have occurred in sections of the country where field columns have operated. The first American military transport to leave Poland was to start from Warsaw on Nov. 22 and proceed to Coblenz, Germany. Five commissioned officers and 265 enlisted men were to form the column. Under the convoy of an Army officer and three men seven more carloads of supplies have arrived at Warsaw.

#### PRaise OF THE R.O.T.C.

"The Reserve Officers' Training Corps conducted in the country's leading universities are turning out fine officer material for another emergency," says the Indianapolis Star. "The general public probably is unaware of the progress these training courses have made since direct control was assumed by the Government. The chief purpose obviously is to train these young men to be efficient officers, so that if the country should again find a war on its hands the needed material for 200,000 or more officers will be available. The benefits of the training, however, extend far beyond this purely military aspect. The corps promotes honor and manhood and exerts a powerful influence in elevating the general tone of the university. It has been found, however, that in universities which maintain an R.O.T.C. unit the cadets, not only have adhered strictly to the honor system, but have made it workable throughout the general student body. At Indiana University, where Major Robert F. O'Brien, a Hoosier and West Point graduate, is commandant of the training corps, every man in the battalion has been put upon his honor, and as a result there has been only one case of mild disciplining. Members of the faculty have been quick to recognize the improvement in the general atmosphere as a result of the cadet unit's strict adherence to this honor standard."

#### PRaise FOR FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

A tribute to officers who served in the Field Artillery of the United States Army was made by Major Gen. William J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery, in his annual report, which is deserving of notice. He wrote: "To the officers who served in the Field Artillery all credit is due for their splendid spirit of service, for the enthusiasm and esprit which they have displayed in performing the various tasks assigned to them and for their unwavering loyalty at all times. Military necessity demanded that many of these officers remain in the United States during the entire period of their service. They must not feel, due to this fact, their services have been in any respect less creditable, their work in vain, or their time wasted. The work of organizing and training at home was of as great importance as the more spectacular work at the front." General Snow also notes that "Major Gen. Sir John Headlam, head of the British Artillery Mission, visited all of the artillery activities in this country, rendering valuable service and assistance through his constructive criticism and advice. The assistance rendered to us by Colonel Maitre, Major Le-grand, and other members of the French mission, cannot be overestimated, and the American Artillery is greatly indebted to them for the valuable work they have done for it."

#### AMERICAN LEGION READY TO SUPPORT LAWS.

Franklin D'Olier, National Commander of the American Legion, declared that neither "national, state nor local organizations of the American Legion have any right to take the law in their own hands or interfere with proper authority," and warned members of the legion that such action would be subversive of the principles and ideals of the organization, according to a press dispatch from Indianapolis. The declaration was part of a statement made by the National Commander in view of recent reports of activities of members of the legion, which, he said, made it imperative that the policy of the organization with respect to its standing on

the maintenance of law and order be defined. He added: "In times of need and emergency we members of the American Legion stand ready as individuals to support, strengthen and speed up, if necessary the civil authorities charged with the maintenance of law and order, but always in accordance with competent authority, which we realize now is civilian and not military, and originates in the Constitution of the United States as expressed through national, state and local governments."

#### SECRETARY BAKER SENDS GREETINGS TO ARMY.

Secretary of War Baker on Dec. 23 sent to all American troops within the United States and overseas the following Christmas message: "To those who wear the uniform of the United States, Christmas, with its deep meaning of 'Peace on earth, good will to men,' should take on an added significance this year, in that during the new era of peace for which such great sacrifices were made American institutions have been guarded during the twelve months past with that fidelity and devotion which has always been one of the great traditions of the United States Army. With the new year approaching, your country stands on the threshold of greater opportunities and prosperity than are to be read in any of the glorious pages of her history. As soldiers, you represent the strength of your country, and in peace, as well as in war, you can prove that the foundation of democracy and the safeguard of liberty is the ability of the individual to perceive and defend the truth. I speak for your Commander-in-Chief and for the nation you serve when I wish you, a very merry Christmas and a successful and happy New Year."

#### ANNUAL PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS OF OFFICERS.

In a forthcoming circular to be issued at the direction of the Secretary of War, attention will be directed to the provisions of paragraph 23, Compilation of Orders, published in Changes No. 18, Aug. 15, 1919. The instructions therein contained apply to all officers in active service, whether holding commissions that are permanent or for the period of the emergency only. The prescribed annual physical examination will be given all officers on sick report or in hospital so far as their physical condition permits. For each officer in hospital not previously reported examination will be conducted by a board convened by the commanding officer of the hospital, and the report of this board will include the following: Length of time under treatment, probable date of completion of treatment, recommendation as to whether or not the officer should be continued in active service, and any other information for the guidance of the War Department in determining the action to be taken.

#### AMERICAN LEGION COMMITTEE ASKS INVESTIGATION.

The national executive committee of the American Legion, in session at Indianapolis on Dec. 23, asked, in a resolution adopted, that the Department of Justice investigate the circumstances connected with the release of Allen S. Bross, of Minnesota, an alleged Communist leader, from the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, where he was serving a three-year sentence. The resolution was supplementary to one adopted at the national convention of the organization at Minneapolis recently, in which criticism was made of the "tender treatment" by the War Department of conscientious objectors. A copy of a letter recently sent to Secretary of War Baker requesting that an order be issued for the rearrest of Bross and the Secretary's reply, that the man's release had been a "mistake" and that the Judge Advocate General of the Army had advised that the latter was powerless to place Bross in prison again, were made public.

#### PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ON CLASS OF '21'S TRIP ABROAD.

Lieut. Col. George R. Harrison, U.S.A., The Militia Bureau, Washington, D.C., writes: "In view of the numerous inquiries received from members of the West Point class of 1921, I wish to state that prints can now be obtained, at fifteen cents each, from the negatives taken by the official photographer on the tour of instruction abroad by applying to the Photographic Section, Signal Corps, 18th and Virginia avenue, Washington, D.C. The number of prints desired, together with the number of the negative, should be stated: There are 333 negatives in all, taken in France, Germany, Belgium and Italy, and very good sample prints with subjects are now on display at the above address. The negatives have been given new Signal Corps numbers, but the original numbers are listed also. I will be glad to give any person desiring same a list of the subjects, together with the original numbers as submitted with my report."

#### OFFICERS' UNIFORMS TO BE MADE AT SAN ANTONIO.

A tailoring branch in connection with the base salvage plant at the general supply depot, San Antonio, is being established pursuant to War Department orders. This shop will be utilized in connection with the making of uniforms for officers at cost. While this kind of work is not a salvage function, yet it will be operated in connection with the base salvage plant for the purpose of economy. It is understood that an officer's uniform now costs, when purchased from private concerns, from \$60 to \$70, and by the furnishing of such facilities through Government agencies, the present high cost will be considerably reduced and at the same time the functions of the Salvage Division will not be interfered with or curtailed. It is proposed that these uniforms will cost \$21.50, representing the cost of production, to which will be added the cost of cloth and miscellaneous articles.

#### THE FRIENDLY POISON GAS.

"Just before the armistice America was ready to deliver 200 tons of poison gas daily to the forces on the western front," says the New York Medical Journal. "The laity would have some difficulty in seeing any connection between the terrific gas and a clear water supply, but the magic wand of the electrochemist reveals chlorine as the basis of the gas and chlorine as the safeguard of the water supplies. A few pounds of hyperchlorite will ensure safety to troops in tropical places or alien cities. Chlorine aids in healing ghastly wounds, in sterilizing sewage. One hundred and twenty pounds of hyperchlorite will sterilize 1,000,000 gallons of

screened sewage. It will flush our streets and cars, sterilize our dairies and so ensure pure clean milk for the babies. So the strongest factor in an enemy is turned into an ally by science."

#### AIR PHOTOGRAPH MORE ACCURATE THAN SURVEY.

Col. H. E. Eames, Infantry office at Camp Benning, Ga., in a communication to the Air Service, has highly praised the work performed by the Photographic Unit in charge of Capt. A. W. Stevens in making a mosaic of the camp. Colonel Eames stated that the accuracy of the mosaic was astonishing and he was unable to discover any material error in the scale, and not as much error as existed in certain portions of the topographical survey of the camp. As a whole he considered the mosaic much more accurate than any survey could be unless made at great expense of both time and money. Colonel Eames also stated that the quickness with which the work was done, its accuracy and its complete usefulness for this service reflect credit on the pilots performing the work as well as the Service.

#### TO FORM ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS.

Editorial announcement is made in the November-December issue of Professional Memoirs, Corps of Engineers, that in order to promote esprit de corps and solidarity among professional engineers who are interested in the national defense, the publication is endeavoring to form an association of society to which all such engineers will be eligible in some grade of membership. It is the intention to effect a preliminary organization among engineer officers now in the Regular Army and such others as held commissions as engineer officers in the forces of the United States, either at home or abroad, during the World War. It is intended eventually to make provision for the membership to include all engineers and professional men who may be interested in the purposes of the association.

#### LITTLE KNOWLEDGE OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE.

"It will be of interest probably to the Intelligence Department of the U.S.A.," writes a correspondent in Hawaii, "to know of the following statement made by a prominent Japanese of Honolulu in regard to the Japanese army and the American. He said about ninety per cent. of the men in the service of the Japanese government can either read, write or understand the English language, while there are but few, if any, in the American Army who know something about the Japanese language. I am fully convinced that both of his statements are correct, and, although we do not look for any trouble with Japan, it would be a good policy for the Intelligence Department of our Army to be prepared to meet the emergency should it ever arise."

#### SIGNAL CORPS WAR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Announcement is made that the exhibition of war photographs taken overseas by the U.S. Signal Corps, which have been on view at the New York Public Library since Dec. 8, and which it was intended should remain for only two weeks, is to remain until Feb. 1. It is reported that the average daily attendance at the exhibition since the opening has been about 3,000. A number of new photographs of stirring scenes taken in the war zone in France and Belgium have been added. Many Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers now in service or who have left their organizations for civil life have visited the collection, as well as civilians who have not been overseas but who have gained an excellent impression of the war happenings overseas.

#### OPERATIONS OF THE 2D CORPS.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., retired, writes that the information from the office of the Chief of Staff as to the 2d Corps at the Hindenburg line, published in our issue of Dec. 13, page 442, is still incomplete in that it omits very important facts given by General Pershing. General Butt adds: "General Pershing's report on page 54 says: 'The 30th Division speedily broke through the main line of defense and captured all its objectives, while the 27th progressed until some of its elements reached Gony.' Further, on page 5, General Pershing shows six kilometers front were occupied by the 27th Division; four kilometers front were held by the 30th Division."

#### CAMP CHIGAS AND TUSCO NAMED.

The Secretary of War Directs the publication of the names for military stations as follows: Camp at Santa Fe street bridge, El Paso, Texas, Camp Chigas, after Sergt. Peter Chigas, Troop L, 7th Cav., who died June 18, 1919, of wounds received on the night of June 15-16, 1919, in action near Juarez, Mexico; camp at the Cement Plant, El Paso, Texas, Camp Tusco, after Pvt. Samuel Tusco, Headquarters Company, 82d Field Art., who was killed in action at El Paso, June 15, 1919.

#### VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS.

Col. F. Warner Karling, of Kansas City, Mo., commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, issued a statement on Dec. 13 through New York city headquarters denying that there is truth in the rumor that his organization is to unite with the American Legion. He made an appeal that each organization maintain its separate entity, but co-operate for Americanism and benefit to all Service men.

#### CAVALRY JOURNAL TO RESUME PUBLICATION.

The Cavalry Journal, the monthly periodical published by the Cavalry Association of the U.S.A., which suspended shortly after the outbreak of the war, will soon resume publication, writes our correspondent at Leavenworth. Col. E. J. Fuller is secretary of the Cavalry Association; he will probably have charge of the publication.

#### EFFICIENCY REPORTS.

We publish on page 531 Circular 554, Dec. 17, 1919, War Dept., relating to the preparation of efficiency reports on officers of the Army, and the standards to govern, which will be applied to all.



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**SECOND LIEUTENANT,** Coast Artillery, desires to transfer with officer of Cavalry. Address Box 139, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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**ENLISTED CANDIDATES' SCHOOL AWAITS LAW.**

The policy of the War Department with reference to schools for enlisted candidates for commission was recently enunciated in response to requests for information. It is the policy not to fill existing vacancies in the lower commissioned grades in the Regular Army until Congress shall have legislated on the subjects of Army

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reorganization and the status of temporary officers. For this reason no examinations, preliminary or otherwise, of enlisted candidates are contemplated until after such legislation is passed. The department, therefore, does not favorably consider the establishment of any school for enlisted candidates at this time, nor is it deemed practicable to formulate now a policy as to schools of this nature which are to function only after Army reorganization legislation shall have been passed.

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**THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.**

In presenting the compliments of the season to our readers and wishing them a Happy New Year, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL cannot put aside, much as it would wish to, memories of the past year that has brought so much hardship and so many anxieties of both an official and personal nature to the Services. Time in its slowly moving revolutions brings back to us the same phases of human nature and human thought, with the consequent result of human action that is seemingly as changeless as the recurrence of the seasons. Thus, as the effect of this tragic inability of humanity to profit by its past mistakes, both our Army and our Navy officers and men, with all their dependents, have had to endure once more the spirit of opposition to the Services that has been the immediate aftermath of all our wars. But, however unhappy these recollections of the past twelvemonth are, it is a blessed element of the holiday season that optimism reigns in hearts and homes and shining Hope dims shadowed Memory. Our national circumstances in relation to the World War and its after effects are so markedly different from the reactions of our preceding wars, particularly in the matter of the wider spreading knowledge of and interest in Army and Navy life throughout the United States, that we have the hope this interest and knowledge may create a new feeling among our people, a desire to see that justice is done to the Army and Navy with a fuller measure than they have ever experienced before.

**ARMY HOPEFUL OF RELIEF BY CONGRESS.**

Among the greater number of Regular Army officers, who in this period of financial distress are valiantly standing by and looking ahead for better days, there is a feeling during these days of holiday recessing by Congress that there is still hope that our legislators early in the session may give prompt and satisfactory consideration to the question of Service pay. Mr. Mondell's very proper exhortation to economy, noted last week, may be expected to have its effect on Congress, but it was based on the trimming of "extravagant estimates." No Congressman familiar with the facts can fairly regard the modest proposals for the Services, of pay increase that would merely come somewhere near to meeting living costs and the salary increases in other fields of activity, as extravagant or other than just and necessary. The action of the House Committee on Military Affairs in expressing itself as in favor of the Crago bill, although it withholds favorable report until after the recess, is therefore regarded as a good reason for holiday cheer and a spirit of hopefulness. Particularly is this so because the same bill has been favorably reported to the Senate and has taken its place on the calendar. The Navy this week finds its Secretary at least pressing the cause of the enlisted personnel, although, as his letter printed elsewhere indicates, he neglects the equally just cause of the officers; and it may be hoped that the views of the representative men who make up the Naval Consulting Board, also printed elsewhere in this issue, will have their effect on Congress.

The Services are inclined to believe, therefore, that the year 1920 will still be in its infancy when pay readjustment will be taken up, especially since the friends of the Army and Navy in all parts of the country have not been idle in submitting details of the dire experiences of their Service friends to Representatives and Senators. The wives, sisters and mothers of officers and men, too, have been submitting family budgets showing the impossibility of squaring income with the most economical outgo, so that it may be said that no member of Congress has a valid excuse for not understanding the situation in all its distressing ramifications. In this direction there has been disclosed a pen picture of conditions at an Army post where a small fire in the bachelors' quarters damaged the personal property of the officers. The fire was the "last straw" for three officers, who immediately sent in their resignations because they were not financially able to purchase new outfits. This incident would tend to prove that the average officer in the Army is so close to a hand-to-mouth existence that any untoward happening which increases his financial load is apt to send him out of the Army and into civilian pursuits in order to live and meet his obligations. More than eight thousand Regular Army officers, however, it may be said, now that fighting the enemy has ceased for the time being, are quite as heroically fighting to keep head above water and endeavoring to see a ray of sunshine in every incident which lends encouragement to the belief that Congress will not fail to right the existing wrong. They are all grateful, too, to Representative Stinson of Rhode Island, who introduced the first pay bill; to Representative Crago of Pennsylvania, who originated the measure bearing his name, and to Senator Wadsworth of New York, who



accepted Mr. Crago's bill as an amendment to his own. And it is particularly gratifying to realize that these friends of the Army who came to the rescue have all had military experience, Mr. Stiness as Judge Advocate General of his state for fifteen years, Mr. Crago in the Cuban and Philippine campaigns, and Mr. Wadsworth in the Porto Rico campaign during the Spanish War.

#### THE TENTATIVE ARMY BILLS.

The summaries of the tentative drafts of the new Army Reorganization bills printed on page 523 are fairly accurate reflections of the general attitude of the members of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs as revealed during the course of the long series of hearings held by these committees from August to December. In authorized strength provided both measures give less than the War Department asked for in its so-called General Staff bill, but more than we had expected. The Senate bill calling for an Army of 280,000 men, with a reserve or citizens' Army of which the National Guard would be part, while the House bill provides for 17,000 to 18,000 commissioned officers and 300,000 enlisted men, the National Guard to remain as it is under the National Defense Act. The provision for Regular Army officers in the House bill may be less than under the so-called 18,000 Officers bill, since it provides that "at least one-half the vacancies created by the act will be filled by the appointment of officers of the late war." If this should be interpreted as meaning officers not of the Regular Army then there would be approximately 1,000 fewer Regular officers in the reorganized Army than there are under the present emergency measure. The creation of the grade of warrant officer, by the House bill, will doubtless meet with the approval of the Army.

The fact that the details of the organization "will not be rigidly prescribed in the law as heretofore" shows that one lesson of the war has been learned. Such a provision gives for needed flexibility in time of war and is an admirable feature of the draft of the House bill. Giving a Chief of Infantry to that arm is also an excellent provision; and that the Chief of Infantry shall have a brigadier general as assistant who shall also be the Chief of the Tank Corps falls in with the best military opinion. It will be recalled that General Pershing recommended having a Chief of Infantry and the Tank Corps as an adjunct of the Infantry when he appeared before the joint session of the Senate and House Military Committees on Oct. 31. The inclusion in the House bill of a Chief of Cavalry and of Field Artillery is also to be highly commended. The provision that the General Staff will be divided into a War Department General Staff and a General Staff with the troops" is rather ambiguous. If this means some such dual organization as we had during hostilities it will be a marked advance. But there will have to be a more liberal provision for General Staff officers than was given by the National Defense Act if the staff is to function properly; for while the National Defense Act only provided for fifty-five General Staff officers there were 258 General Staff officers with General Pershing in France on Nov. 9, 1918.

Universal military training is accepted as a principle in the Senate draft, but omitted entirely from the House measure. Any plan for universal military training is better than none, but it cannot be said that the plan as outlined by Senator Wadsworth in his statement concerning the Senate measure is wholly satisfactory. Its chief weakness lies in the fact that it gives the youth of the country the choice of taking real training for a consecutive period of four months in the Regular Army or to have that period spread over an undefined length of service in the National Guard. Four months of consecutive and intensive military instruction would give a young man a fair start toward a real knowledge of the duties of a soldier. The same number of hours spread over an extended period in the National Guard could not produce such good results. The Selective Service law afforded no choice to the men inducted into the Army and it worked well and fairly to all. We are of the opinion that a proper conception of the military spirit cannot be gained under such a plan as proposed in the Senate measure as it is stated by Senator Wadsworth.

As to a system of promotion we are again presented with divided opinion, the House bill holding for the single list system while the Senate measure provides for promotion by selection. In view of General Pershing's warm advocacy of the single list system the Senate and House Military Committees may eventually decide on that plan. The power of the House committee, when such differences arise, is apt to sway the balance in favor of its own plan. It is certain that the adoption of the selection system will be bitterly resented by ninety per cent. of the officers of the Army.

#### U.S. ARMY'S ALL-PURPOSE SHOE ADOPTED.

With the declaration of approximately 1,000,000 pairs of Army shoes surplus and to be placed on sale, the General Staff has approved the new Army "all-purpose" shoe for field, marching and dress. Ten thousand of these new shoes were issued some months ago for test and the results have proved so satisfactory that it is considered the best Army shoe that can be produced. About 500,000 pairs have already been delivered to the Quartermaster Corps and 300,000 more pairs are in process of manufacture. In arriving at this conclusion it was decided to take advantage of two years' war experience. Last spring officers who had been on tours

of duty, in all services, overseas, in the tropics and on the border, were requested to state their ideas of a proper shoe for all purposes. Samples were then made up by shoe manufacturers and these were tested. The so-called Model No. 1271, of which 10,000,000 pairs had been made for war purposes, was selected as the best type of shoe. This was of one sole and a welt. The poor points were considered and overcome, and to make it a well appearing shoe that would take a high polish, the retanned chrome leather was finished "flesh in," double sole provided, colored eyelets inserted and a fancy toe-cap put on. The advantages of the new model are that it provides three shoes in one, for field, marching and dress purposes; that in storage it will last for at least twenty years, so that the Army may always be prepared for a demand to fit out a million men if necessary; that in case of emergency the shoe can be hopped in ten minutes' time, and by the use of "dubbin" inside or out it can be made absolutely waterproof. The new model is on the Munson last, is unlined, and the counter pocket and back-stay band on the outside leave the inside perfectly smooth. Each shoe weighs two ounces more than the old. The new shoe is considered by authorities as more "versatile" and gives the foot a better chance to "breathe," thus being better adapted for the natural development of the foot.

#### NEW FIELDS FOR THE U.S. ARMY.

The recent conference on education and recreation in the U.S. Army held at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., noted last week, was highly important in showing the trend of the Army in facing the new problems developed by the World War. If the enthusiasm for energetic work in the broad, new fields into which the Army is now expanding, brought back to Washington by the officers who were in attendance at the conference, can be communicated to the Army and to the country, the result cannot be aught else but a deep realization of its tremendous importance to the nation. Here were assembled, by direction of the Secretary of War, some 150 officers of the Army and civilian specialists connected with the War Department to discuss the educational and vocational training of the enlisted men. The purpose in view is to make the Army in time of peace a more valuable factor in the life of the nation by producing men of the best possible type—men who, as a result of their Army training, will possess a good general education, have the mastery of a useful trade and, above all, will be thoroughly trained in moral character and the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. The discussions at the three days' sessions laid stress upon the organization of school work, equipment and books, determination of standards, responsibility of officers, utilization of chaplains, agencies for moral training, plans for divisional camps, service clubs, recreational athletics, dramatics, library, music. The partial list is an earnest of the deep sense of the responsibility which the War Department feels toward the thousands of men in the Army, and of its determination to carry out a well considered plan of utilizing the Army as a vast training school, in a measure a national university that shall produce young men of the best mental, moral and physical equipment and possessing the highest ideals of patriotic citizenship. It is recognized that the Army concerns itself not merely with the making of the recruit into an efficient fighting man by giving him the prescribed system of military training. In a soldier's life education and recreation have equal place with military training, and are definitely scheduled in the program of daily work. Commanding officers and their subordinates are called upon to devote to this work the same high standard of duty heretofore exacted in purely military training and to give to it the same importance and effort.

In the month of September, 1919, general orders were issued by the War Department publishing this new policy to the Army at large and allotting funds to commanding officers to inaugurate the work. Two million dollars to be devoted to this purpose was appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year, of which, however, only one million has so far been apportioned, ending June 30, 1920. The effect of the general order bespoke the cordial endorsement of the plan, for commanding generals of the various divisional camps and of the territorial departments at once appointed on their staffs officers known as education and recreation officers to assume direct charge of the work. Each such officer has associated with him at least one civilian expert in educational affairs, who is to furnish skilled assistance and advice in establishing schools and manual training courses. This work, which is under the direction of Major Gen. William G. Haan, chief of the War Plans Division of the General Staff—whose selection was a particularly happy one—is now becoming established in the various camps and stations of the Army, and it was to make certain that all were starting properly, to discuss methods, difficulties and problems, to explain more fully the policies of the War Department, in short, to bring about the best sort of team work, that this conference was called of the education and recreation officers, their civilian associates from the divisional camps and departments, and the representatives from the Education and Recreation Branch of the War Department. Noteworthy incidents of the conference brought out the new prominence and importance of the Army chaplains and their work in moral training, illustrated the efficiency of handling by military means alone the camp

activities formerly directed by the seven civilian welfare organizations, and the splendid record already made in the Americanization of aliens in the Army. In every way the conference showed how fruitful of good the work had proved in the short three months it has been under way.

#### COMMANDING OFFICERS CALLED TO CONFERENCE.

It was learned at the War Department on Dec. 24 that Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, had approved a recommendation directing each department commander and division commander, with one staff officer, to report at the War Department at 10 a.m., Jan. 12, 1920. These officers are called together for an important conference, the purpose of which is to insure a close understanding between the War Department and the department and division commanders with regard to plans and policies for the training, instruction and administration of the Army during the coming year. While no statement as to the general outline of the conference was forthcoming, it is believed that its purpose will be to bring about the fullest possible co-ordination and particularly to effect the decentralization directed in general orders which become effective Jan. 15, 1920.

#### MAINTAINING FIELD ARTILLERY RESERVE SPIRIT.

The Office of the Chief of Field Artillery has undertaken to maintain the interest of Field Artillery Reserve officers in the arm of the Service in which they served during the war. Instead of having no policy with regard to the organization of the members of the Officers' Reserve Corps while waiting for Congress to adopt a definite policy regarding the status of former officers, the Field Artillery has obtained from the records of the War Department all the information on file concerning each of the Field Artillery Reserve officers. Each former officer, of whom there are approximately 21,000, has been asked to join the Reserve Corps. Of this number, more than one-third have been enrolled. The Office of the Chief of Field Artillery keeps in touch with these men by communicating with them at least once a month. In the absence of any authority to provide for summer training of the Reserve officers, Field Artillery headquarters has undertaken to keep them informed of the latest developments in their arm of the Service. Not only are pamphlets of interest sent to them, but also training is undertaken by the issuing of text books and books of instruction in Field Artillery warfare. The same sort of attention is given to the men who become Reserve officers by graduation from Reserve Officers' Training Corps units at colleges as is being given to the officers who served in the war. By keeping in constant touch with all Field Artillery Reserve officers, it is the plan of the Chief of Field Artillery to have a constant supply of well-trained and skilled officers available for almost instant use in case of an emergency.

#### BAR TO ARMY PROMOTIONS NOT RAISED.

Additional comment on the promotion question has been caused by the replies which have been received by Army officers in response to recommendations for temporary promotion. In view of the purpose of the Secretary of War as expressed in Circular No. 518, dated Nov. 20, that promotions would be made under the so-called 18,000 Officer Bill to give officers rank "appropriate to the responsibility of the task, according to the general understanding of these things," it has been generally believed in the Army that promotions would continue on the same basis as they have been given since the signing of the armistice. Since the promulgation of Circular No. 518, however, uniform replies have been sent to all officers recommended for promotion to the effect that no promotions are being made at this time. The text of this communication is as follows: "The suspension of temporary promotions imposed by paragraph 14 of Circular 420, War Department, Sept. 10, 1919, has not been raised. No temporary promotions are being made at this time."

#### FREE MEDICAL OR SURGICAL TREATMENT.

Any ex-Service man who needs medical or surgical treatment because of illness or injury contracted in the Army or Navy can hereafter enter an Army hospital, Public Health Service hospital or local civilian institution or sanatorium and have all his expenses paid by the Government. Few soldiers or sailors seem to be aware of this provision, which is theirs for the asking, and the War Department has instructed the entire personnel of the Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of War, in charge of soldier employment and welfare work, to bring this to the attention of all such men.

#### NAVAL RESERVE RETIREMENT SUIT DEFERRED.

In the suit of Lieut. Comdr. George A. Berry and Ensign Rodney D. Thompson, U.S.N.R.F., to compel the Secretary of the Navy to place them on the retired list because of physical disability incident to service, which again came before the District Supreme Court at Washington on Dec. 19, the Government again requested an extension of time in which to answer. The plea was granted by the trial judge, but no date was set for a hearing on the rule to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not lie. It is probable that the hearing will take place on some Friday in January, 1920.



## ADMIRAL SIMS QUESTIONS HONORS AWARDS.

Writes Secretary Daniels in Protest.

As the result of the publication on Dec. 22 in the newspapers of extracts from a letter written by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in which Admiral Sims made a formal protest against the list of awards to Navy officers for war services and stated that under the circumstances it was impossible for him to accept the Distinguished Service Medal awarded him, Mr. Daniels gave out a complete copy of the letter on the same day. Also a letter written by him on Dec. 19 to Senator Page, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, in answer to a request from Senator Page for information regarding the method of awarding Navy honors. Admiral Sims's letter was received by Secretary Daniels on Dec. 20, and it is stated that mimeographed copies of it were received by officers on duty at the Navy Department at the same time. In giving out the copy of the Sims letter Mr. Daniels made no comment on its contents.

In the course of his letter, which we give in full below, Admiral Sims referred to the action taken "upon the citation for awards of the officers of my staff abroad that were made in my letter to the department of Nov. 7, 1919," as an "example of the injustice resulting from a failure to be guided by such recommendations." Mr. Daniels issued a list of the names of Navy officers mentioned by Admiral Sims in his letter of Nov. 7 with his recommendations, those of the Knight Board of Award, and the Secretary's final action on the awards. The list reads:

## Awards and Recommendations Compared.

	Admiral Sims' Recommendations	Board's Recommendations	Secretary's Awards
Edwards, W. A.	D.S.M.	N.C.	N.C.
Babcock, J. V.	D.S.M.	N.C.	N.C.
Tobey, E. C.	D.S.M.	N.C.	D.S.M.
Thompson, E.	D.S.M.	N.C.	N.C.
Knox, D. W.	D.S.M.	N.C.	N.C.
Sexton, W. R.	D.S.M.	N.C.	N.C.
Blakeslee, E. G.	D.S.M.	N.C.	D.S.M.
Yarnell, K. E.	D.S.M.	N.C.	N.C.
Schuyler, G. L.	D.S.M.	N.C.	N.C.
Thompson, T. A.	D.S.M.	N.C.	N.C.
Smith, S. R.	D.S.M.	N.C.	N.C.
Leigh, R. M.	D.S.M.	D.S.M.	D.S.M.
Long, B. A.	D.S.M.	N.C.	D.S.M.
Schofield, F. M.	D.S.M.	D.S.M.	N.C.
McNamee, Luke.	D.S.M.	N.C.	N.C.
Cone, Hutch I.	D.S.M.	D.S.M.	N.C.
McBride, L. B.	D.S.M.	D.S.M.	N.C.
Stark, H. R.	D.S.M.	D.S.M.	D.S.M.
Twining, N. C.	D.S.M.	D.S.M.	D.S.M.

Thus the Knight Board agreed with Admiral Sims in six out of his nineteen recommendations; the Secretary agreed with the board in the same number, but disagreed in three awards of the D.S.M. and substituted the N.C. distributing the remaining three D.S.M.'s among others on the list. Of the officers on Admiral Sims's list Captains Knox, Sexton and McNamee, Commander Thompson (M.C.), Long and Stark, Lieutenant Commanders Edwards, Schuyler (Ord.) and Thompson, and Lieutenant Babcock, were aids on his staff. Captain Twining was his chief of staff. Captains Smith (C.C. aviation), Leigh, Cone, and Schofield, Commanders Tobey (P.C.) and McBride (C.C.) and Lieutenant Commander Blakeslee were attached to Naval Headquarters in London, and Captain Yarnell was attached to Naval Operations, Washington, at the time of the armistice.

The reference made by Admiral Sims in paragraph 10 of his letter to "perhaps the most flagrant of all the cases of mistakes as to relative merit" which concerns his one assistant in London from April to August, 1917, is understood to apply to Comdr. John V. Babcock, U.S.N., and it will be seen by the published list that, while he was recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal, both the board and Mr. Daniels awarded him a Navy Cross. Admiral Sims's dictum, in paragraph 17, that "the commanding officer of a vessel that is sunk by a submarine should not receive the same reward as the commanding officer of a vessel which sinks a submarine; yet it is precisely this which has been done in a number of instances," is taken by the newspaper correspondents to apply to Comdr. Worth Bagley, U.S.N., who was in command of the U.S.S. Jacob Jones when she was torpedoed and sunk, and to Comdr. Percy W. Foote, U.S.N., now aid to Secretary Daniels, who was in charge of the armed guard on board the troop transport President Lincoln when it met with the same fate. Mr. Daniels made no formal comment on Admiral Sims's letter, as we have stated, but the Washington correspondent of the New York World states that: "The Secretary takes the position that the Admiral declined an honor that never had been fully accorded him, for no official notice of any award has been sent to the recipient, except in the case of Admiral Benson. When Mr. Daniels was asked if an officer of the Navy could refuse a medal, he answered that he did not suppose a medal could be shot at a man."

The publication of this correspondence naturally aroused a great deal of interest among members of Congress in Washington, and it was stated that the question of the Navy honor awards would be taken up both in the Senate and House. Representative Lufkin of Massachusetts announced his intention of offering a resolution for an investigation of the awards made by the Knight Board and other members of the Naval Committees of both houses expressed a desire to have the whole matter of the awards fully investigated. Congress, however, has no authority to change any of the awards.

## ADMIRAL SIMS'S LETTER TO SECRETARY DANIELS.

The letter of Admiral Sims follows:

1. As the former commanding officer of the United States naval forces in European waters, it becomes my duty to invite your attention to certain features of the list of awards to naval officers published in the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, Appendix I, in so far as concerns the officers whom I had the honor to command during the Great War.

2. This becomes my duty because this list contains a number of instances of injustice to distinguished officers, the effect of which upon the morale of the service cannot fail to be very detrimental. The injustice lies not in the number of awards made but in the fact that the awards, as issued to officers in a number of instances, are not in accord with the relative merit of the services performed by them as indicated by my recommendations. Officers who were recommended for the highest awards appear on the list as having been accorded lower awards, and vice versa.

3. This must necessarily result in serious discontent and a sense of injustice, because there can necessarily be no better judge of the relative merits of the services of a number of officers than the responsible commanding officers of the organization in which they are serving.

4. In fact, it must always be impossible for a board, or any

other outside authority, so to modify the estimate of relative merit of the services of officers in an organization, as made by their immediate and active superior in command, without inflicting actual injustice—and this necessarily defeats the whole object of instituting a system of awards for merit in time of war.

5. An example of the injustice resulting from a failure to take upon the citations for awards of the officers of my staff abroad that were made in my letter to the Department of Nov. 7, 1919, in explanation of the importance of the services of these officers, I stated as follows:

"All individual duties ashore are necessarily of secondary importance in comparison with the vital importance of directing all operations, both ashore and afloat, in such manner as to insure the success of the whole. This success as a whole was the result of the work of the men. Each was given the responsibility and authority in his own department essential to success in any large organization, and they exercised this responsibility with practically no direction from me—and to them belongs the credit."

6. Of the nineteen officers recommended in that letter for the Distinguished Service Medal, only six were accorded this decoration and the remainder were accorded the Navy Cross.

## His Recommendations Not Followed.

7. Not only were the recommendations not complied with in thirteen of these cases, but—and this is the gist of the matter—a number of officers in the command, whose services were relatively of less importance, and much less in responsibility, were accorded the highest award.

8. This seems to be due to an erroneous opinion as to the relative value of services at sea and in certain vitally important positions ashore—an opinion that duty in the latter positions must necessarily be the least distinguished.

9. This is so serious a misapprehension that the action of the Department in awarding distinctions should be such as to have the effect of clearly impressing upon the Service, without possibility of misunderstanding, that the most important duty in time of war is that of planning and directing the military operations of the whole force—that is, the function of superior leadership. The vital importance of successful leadership, and the recognition which should follow, have no logical relation to the positions, ashore or afloat, from which such leadership must be exercised.

10. In this connection it may be well to cite, as an illustration, perhaps the most flagrant of all the cases of mistakes as to relative merit. During the four most critical months of the submarine campaign, that is, from April to August, 1917, I was allowed by the Navy Department the assistance of but one commissioned officer, who necessarily performed the duties of Chief of Staff, Secretary, Aide, Communication Officer, Intelligence Officer, and all the other numerous duties of a staff during that period.

11. In reports now on file at the Department, I have stated that this one officer drew up the convoy plan under which our troops were transported safely to Europe; that he initiated many of the most tactical and strategic measures governing the operations of our forces in Europe, and that his very responsible services were all of the highest possible importance in assuring our success.

12. I accordingly recommended him for the Distinguished Service Medal. The published list shows that he was awarded the Navy Cross, while a number of officers under my command in positions of purely local responsibility, whom I recommended for the Navy Cross, have been given the Distinguished Service Medal.

13. There are other instances of a similar nature in the other branches of the command. This is strikingly illustrated by the award of the Distinguished Service Medal to a considerable number of officers in positions of very little responsibility, while four of the nine rear admirals under my command, whom I recommended for Distinguished Service Medals, in recognition of having borne their heavy responsibilities with conspicuous success, were accorded the lower award of the Navy Cross.

## Awards for Defeat in Action.

14. These instances are typical of the conditions in this respect throughout all branches of the command that further examples are unnecessary. But I feel impelled to invite attention to a special class of awards which are the subject of such severe condemnation and ridicule that the effects upon the present and future morale of the Service must necessarily be deplorable to the last degree, namely, the Distinguished Service Medals awarded to many, if not all, of the officers who were defeated in action, or whose ships were sunk or seriously damaged by enemy submarines.

15. In the case of destroyers or other vessels, that were successfully attacked by German submarines, no special distinctions were recommended in my reports. Those are typical examples not only of unsuccessful actions but of failures to injure the enemy. The victors in these actions were the German submarines.

By reason of the peculiar nature of the submarine warfare, no blame necessarily attaches to the commanding officers of these vessels for their failures, but on no account should they receive a special award for this lack of success.

16. Even the assumption that subsequent to their failures they handed the situation well is, of course, no reason why they should be rewarded. To do so is to reverse the policy of our Navy and of all other navies and thus establish a precedent that might well seriously undermine the fighting efficiency of the whole organization.

17. The commanding officer of a vessel that is sunk by a submarine should not receive the same reward as the commanding officer of a vessel which sinks a submarine. Yet it is precisely this which has been done in a number of instances.

18. In my letter of Aug. 18, 1919, I urgently requested that "all lists involving any of the officers or enlisted men who were attached to the United States naval forces in European waters be referred to me for comment before they were finally approved and published."

19. This was in order that I might supply any supplementary information that might be needed in order to establish the relative merit of the services of the officers concerned.

20. As the non-compliance with this request may have contributed to the injustices above indicated, and as I assume that the Department must be eager to correct all mistakes or misapprehensions, I may here again request that I may be given the opportunity to explain my reasons for the relative order of merit upon which my recommendations were based.

21. While it would manifestly be undesirable to diminish any of the awards already published, it is still within the power of the Navy Department adequately to recognize the services of distinguished officers who have received awards inferior to those which have been accorded less deserving officers of my late command.

## Declines Medal Awarded Him.

22. The Department has been pleased to award me a Distinguished Service Medal as an expression of its appreciation of this success of the forces under my command; but since, as explained above and as stated in my letter of Nov. 7, 1919, the success of the forces abroad was chiefly due to the loyal and efficient services of the officers recommended for distinction—and to them belongs the credit—I am necessarily placed in a position which renders it impossible for me to accept this award under the conditions now existing.

WILLIAM S. SIMS.

## SECRETARY DANIELS'S LETTER TO SENATOR PAGE.

Secretary Daniels's letter of Dec. 19 to Senator Page reads:

My dear Senator Page: Your letter requesting to be furnished with a copy of the report of the Board on the Award of Naval Medals was duly received, and I am inclosing herewith a copy of the board's report, which shows the names of the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps which the board recommended for the award of the three Navy medals authorized by law. The inclosed Distinguished Service Medal list marked by the board and the award made by executive action. There is also given the awards of the Navy Cross. In addition to this the board also recommended that in certain specified cases letters of commendation should be addressed to certain officers and men. This latter list is long and I assume that it is not embraced in your request, and, therefore, it is

not inclosed. However, I will furnish this to your committee if you so desire.

In connection with this subject I would invite attention to the fact that, in accordance with the law establishing the medals, the award of the medals is a function of the executive branch of the Government and is at the discretion of the President.

Furthermore, I desire to emphasize the fact that this Board of Awards was established by my order and its recommendations were only for the information of the Secretary of the Navy. This board, therefore, did not have any statutory authority, its recommendations were not final, and the executive was authorized to act as if no board had been constituted. There is nothing to prevent the Secretary of the Navy's departing from the recommendation of this board when in his opinion this should be done.

## Principles Which Governed in Awards.

The principle which governed me in my review of the report of the board, and in the final award of the medals, was that those officers and men who had served in the active war zone, and particularly those who in this service had come in contact with the enemy, should come first in the recognition for their services as shown by these medals. In doing this, however, care was taken that the great value of the services rendered by the officers and men in other parts of the Navy's activities, such as those in positions of great responsibility on shore duty, etc., should have proper recognition for their services also; but it is my belief that service in the active war zone should have paramount recognition.

In pursuing this policy it is my opinion that the forces of the Navy came in certain general classes, such as the Navy transports, the battleships in the North Sea, the mine layers in the North Sea, the mine sweepers in the North Sea, the destroyer forces which protected our naval forces in the war zone, the naval armed guards on merchant ships, the covered yachts in the war zone, the submarines in the war zone, the battleships and ships of other classes in the home stations and other sections of the world, shore stations in Europe and stations on shore at home and in other sections of the world.

The service rendered by these different forces was recognized by the Board of Awards in assigning certain medals to the officers in command of the ships and stations concerned and this plan of procedure met my approval.

In that part of the board's report which was first submitted, however, I was forcibly struck by the fact that on a list of 140 officers recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal there was sixty-eight per cent. of these on the home stations and forty-five per cent. was on home shore stations, and that there was only twenty-two per cent. of these officers on duty at sea in the war zone. This list, therefore, did not meet with my approval, as I do not believe, for instance, that the commanding officer of one of the old battleships of very little fighting value, engaged principally in training men in the Chesapeake Bay, should be rewarded with the same medal as should be given to the commanding officers of one of our most powerful battleships serving in the North Sea with the British fleet, ready at any minute to give battle to the enemy, and I directed that, as a policy, the commanding officer of battleships in the North Sea should be awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, and commanding officers of battleships at home should be awarded the Navy Cross, and it is in this connection that a number of changes from the board's recommendations in the Distinguished Service Medal list will be found.

It is also my opinion that the commanding officers of the ships engaged in the hazardous and vitally important duty of laying the mines in the great North Sea barrage should be rewarded with the Distinguished Service Medal.

The value of the duty on shore was duly recognized, but in my opinion it should be of the very highest importance and responsibility in order that this duty should be recognized by the award of the same kind of medals as given to officers charged with great responsibility and at the same time in position of grave danger in the active war zone, and this was the standard by which any particular case had to meet for an officer on shore duty to be awarded this medal.

In addition to the recognition of service rendered by the officers and men of the various forces above mentioned there were also, of course, the cases of particular individuals whose conduct was outstanding and which could be singled out for special recognition. In consideration of these cases it was my opinion that the Distinguished Service Medal should be awarded to these officers in command of ships in the Navy which were sunk by enemy attack and whose conduct was meritorious in such cases. I required all these cases to be carefully investigated, and as a result of this every officer reported meritorious in command of such a ship was awarded a Distinguished Service Medal.

It was also noted that the board had recommended medals for only about eight officers and men who were engaged in the duty of naval guards on board merchant ships. As this service was one of very great importance and not only involved great hardship but frequent contact with enemy submarines, with very brilliant engagements were fought, it was my opinion that this service should be more extensively recognized and I caused a special investigation of this branch of the Navy's activities, and as a result of this thirty-six Navy Crosses and two Distinguished Service Medals were awarded to officers and men on this duty.

## "Distinguished" and "Important" Service.

The policy to govern the award of medals and officers engaged on shore duty was given very serious thought and consideration as, unless great care was exercised and great distinction made between the service which was of great importance and that which was really of a "distinguished" nature, we might have the result of the list for shore duty being greater than the list for duty at sea in the war zone and the endeavor was made to assign the medals only to those officers who really had performed "distinguished service" on shore and which was decidedly above the average.

In consideration of this subject it is necessary that careful attention be given to what the medals represent; first, the Medal of Honor is to be awarded for conduct in the face of the enemy, "beyond the call of duty"; next we have the Distinguished Service Medal, which is for performance of "distinguished service in position of great responsibility"; next we have the Navy Cross, which may be awarded for heroic conduct not "beyond the call of duty," or for "distinguished service" of less character or responsibility than that for which the Distinguished Service Medal would be awarded.

From this it is evident that the award of the Distinguished Service Medal involves the performance of duty in a "distinguished" manner, and this duty must at the same time be one of great responsibility. The Navy Cross can be awarded for either heroic conduct, distinguished service, or a combination of the two.

Careful attention to the above requirements of law will indicate why the number of officers and men who got the Distinguished Service Medal is comparatively small and this will also indicate why the Navy Cross list is relatively large. But it must be fully realized that the Navy Cross is a medal of a very high order and one which any officer or man should be proud to wear, when awarded, as was the purpose, for services in keeping with the law which authorized the medal.

The recommendations of the various commanding officers show the wide differences in the opinions of those officers as to what constitutes "distinguished service in positions of great responsibility."

One will think certain aides on his staff have performed duty of this kind. Another will seem to think that the commanding officer of any ship, whether in the war zone or not, comes in this class.

The real test of the merits of these duties is found in the answer, "Whether or not the performance of the duty was decidedly above the average, and above what should ordinarily be expected of an efficient officer in the performance of his duties." In the enforcement of this rule there must be, of course, difference of opinion. The board in many instances did not follow the recommendations of the commanding officers.

## Believes Sea Duty Paramount.

In acting upon the large number of reports and recommendations for decorations, it is necessary to exercise care that these medals should not be so liberally distributed as to materially lessen their value. At the same time, extreme care should be exercised to prevent any injustice, and with this in mind, the medals were awarded in accordance with the policies above outlined.

My judgment is that individual duties ashore are always and necessarily of second importance to duties afloat. There are a few exceptions as in the instances of service of the highest



character. The Navy exists on sea. The only excuse for any naval officer being on shore at all is that a certain number must perform shore duties in order to furnish supplies and plan for the maintenance and operation of the fleet. I well understand that there may be those who place certain shore service as paramount. My attitude has always been in marked contrast to the policy of magnifying shore duty. I believe the service worthy of the highest distinction as that rendered afloat in the presence of the enemy. It is also true that there are those who in the Navy place all character of staff duty even on shore above command of ships afloat. I emphatically dissent from such view, and cannot be governed by it.

It is realized that where there have been so many occasions of performance of meritorious service by the 500,000 officers and men in the Navy in the great war there may easily be differences of opinion in regard to the comparative merit of any particular case, but, under the law and acting by the authority of the President, it is the Secretary of the Navy's duty to make the final decision in such cases. It is believed, however, that the motives and policies as above outlined have been entirely in keeping with the letter and spirit of the law which established these medals and decorations for the Navy. Later reports and additional information will be given due consideration in future action with reference to additional awards, for there is no limit of time prescribed when these honors may be conferred. In view of delayed reports and lack of data other awards will be made, but in every case the principles above set forth will guide executive action.

Sincerely yours,  
JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

#### Secretary Daniels Talks on Controversy.

Secretary Daniels spent half the day on Dec. 24 in going over the records of the officers and men submitted to the Board of Awards, of which Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight was president, with the view to having them ready to present to Chairman Page of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. It is stated that this committee has begun an informal investigation of the honors controversy that is to be followed by a general inquiry. Secretary Daniels talked with the Washington correspondents in the course of the day and in the interview said that the record of every one of the 4,000 officers and men recommended for a medal or a cross would be furnished the Senate committee chairman. Among other statements he made were that he did not think well of the present method of awarding these honors, but that he had followed the law; that when the list of 4,000 names was given to Mr. Page it would be made public, and he expressed regret that "the glory of the achievements of the Navy in the World War were being spoiled by petty rivalries of some officers over decorations." Without identifying the officer he said that there was one commanding officer who had recommended to the Navy Department that every man on his ship should receive a Distinguished Service Medal, adding that "he did not blame him one bit," and that he did not blame Admirals Sims, Wilson and Mayo or any other officer in a highly responsible position for recommending their entire staffs for the award. He declared that if he had been over there under the same conditions he "probably would have done the same thing; but the law placed a responsibility upon me, and I have not been and will not be a rubber stamp Secretary of the Navy."

He repeated his statement made in the letter to Mr. Page that he believed men on sea duty should have a higher award than men on shore duty and expressed the belief that "nobody will disagree with the statement that the Navy's place is primarily on the sea. In passing upon the recommendations for honor awards, therefore," he continued, "I had this policy ever in mind. The work of Admiral Sims and his staff was magnificent. The work of Admiral Wilson and his staff also was fine. The importance of this work, involving the direction of operations, also cannot be overstated. This fact was not lost sight of by me in making the awards. But my feeling was that the men who went to sea and actually hunted the lurking submarine, facing the perils of the sea and the constant danger of attack by an unseen enemy, doing this arduous service cheerfully and efficiently regardless of weather conditions, deserved first consideration."

Admiral Sims declined to discuss his letter to the Secretary with reporters who sought an interview with him at Newport on the same day.

#### WORK AT THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The Senate of the Massachusetts Legislature passed a resolution on Dec. 9 expressing its regret over the report that work at the Boston Navy Yard was to be discontinued along certain lines and stating that in the opinion of the Senate the Boston Navy Yard "should be utilized by the Government to the fullest degree, and that every reasonable means should be taken to prevent the dispersing of the skilled body of workers now in its service." A copy of this resolution was sent to Secretary Daniels, who, in a reply dated Dec. 20, stated there was no intention on the part of the Navy Department "to discontinue any work at the Boston yard or any other naval establishment except where during the war or since large surplus is on hand, or Congress has reduced the appropriation to a point which affords no money for continuing the work." He added that he had recently authorized the construction of a new ship at the Boston Navy Yard. Also that the Navy Department has recently purchased the Commonwealth Drydock at Boston and now has an appropriation of \$500,000 for shops and facilities not only to use that dock for ships of the Navy, but also for those of the merchant marine, "thus benefiting the whole of New England as well as the Boston community." Mr. Daniels says in conclusion:

"The appropriations for the fiscal year 1920, made by the present Congress, were so materially reduced that activities at all navy yards were of necessity very much curtailed. In September of this year, foreseeing the necessity of discontinuing work at all navy yards, which work the Chief of Naval Operations said was essential to keep the ships of the Navy in proper condition, I recommended to Congress an appropriation of \$18,000,000. The House cut this estimate to \$9,000,000 and passed it. I then took the matter up with the Senate, endeavoring to secure its passage so that we could continue the work. However, when the bill was brought up it was defeated and thus important work on ships ought to have been prevented. I have asked the Senate to include this item in the next deficiency bill, otherwise it will be necessary to still further decrease the number of employees at all yards until such time as Congress shall make sufficient appropriations of money that will be needed to carry on this essential work."

#### NEW NAVY DRYDOCK AT BOSTON.

The latest addition to the drydocks of the U.S. Navy is the splendid South Boston Drydock at South Boston, Mass., formally opened on Dec. 22, 1919. It is the largest

drydock in the United States, and ranks among the largest in the world, being 1,170 feet long at the floor level, with a width of 149 feet at the coping and 125 feet at the top of the blocks. Its depth, from mean high water to top of the blocks, is forty-two feet nine and one-half inches. It is large enough to receive the greatest vessels afloat, and ships like the Leviathan will no longer have to be sent abroad for docking.

The dock was constructed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as part of the plan for the development of Boston Harbor, the excavation having been begun on Nov. 13, 1915. The Navy Department assisted in an advisory capacity throughout the course of the work, and on Oct. 17, 1918, the Navy was authorized by act of Congress to take over the dock and appurtenant lands at a cost of \$1,550,000.

The dock, equipped with adequate approach piers, modern pumping equipment and powerful capstans, is carved out of the living rock, with a veneer of concrete. It is divided by a caisson seat into two approximately equal parts, so that only half its capacity need be utilized for smaller docking operations. The caisson is of the "hydrometer" type, and is equipped with its pumping plant for raising it or lowering it into its seat. The U.S. battleship Virginia was designated as the first vessel to be docked. Secretary Daniels sent a congratulatory telegram on the opening of the new dock on Dec. 22 to the Hon. J. N. Cole, chairman of the Commission on Waterways and Public Lands, Boston.

#### TENTATIVE DRAFTS OF NEW ARMY BILLS.

Statements giving a general résumé of both the new Army bills worked out by the House and Senate Committees on Military Affairs were given out in Washington on Dec. 21 by Mr. Anthony of the House committee and Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the Senate committee. The chief points of difference between these measures, which are described as being tentative, are that while the House bill provides for single list promotion, the Senate bill has adopted the selection system; also the House bill makes no provision for universal training, while the Senate bill provides for compulsory military training. In giving out the statement Mr. Anthony explained that universal military training had not been abandoned permanently by the House committee, but was not included in the measure because it is not considered primarily a matter of reorganization. It will be taken up and discussed separately. Provisions to restrict the power of the Chief of Staff and the General Staff will also be written into the House bill.

#### Résumé of the House Bill.

The résumé of the House bill reads: "It will provide a force of between 17,000 and 18,000 officers and not to exceed 300,000 enlisted men, including the unassigned recruits, Philippine Scouts and Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry. It will include a single list for promotions."

"Officers below the grade of major for the Ordnance Department, Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Judge Advocate General's Department and Air Service will be obtained by detail and commissions in these corps and departments for grades above captain will be permanent. The detail system will continue for the Inspector General's and The Adjutant General's departments."

#### Details of Organization.

"An effective elimination system will be provided. A board of five general officers will meet annually and examine the records of all officers of the Army and determine those who should be eliminated. The grade of warrant officer will be created, and warrant officers will be assigned to all branches of the Army. Field clerks will be eliminated."

"The details of organization will not be rigidly prescribed in the law as heretofore. For example, the Infantry section will provide for a Chief of Infantry with the rank of major general; one assistant with the rank of brigadier general, who shall also be chief of the Tank Corps; 3,500 officers in the grades from colonel to second lieutenant inclusive, and 100,000 enlisted men organized into such infantry, machine gun, tank units as the President may prescribe. This bill will provide for a chief of each branch of the Service, including the Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery."

"The General Staff will be divided into a War Department General Staff and the General Staff with troops. The restrictions of the National Defense Act against the General Staff performing duties of an administrative nature that have heretofore pertained to the War Department bureaus will be re-enacted."

"The National Guard will be left practically as now authorized by the National Defense Act. The detail of National Guard officers for duty with the Regular Army will be provided for and the Chief of the Militia Bureau will be a National Guard officer. The Officers' Reserve Corps will be retained virtually as now authorized by law."

"At least one-half of the vacancies created by the act will be filled by the appointment of officers of the late war. Age limits will be prescribed, so that officers coming into the Army in higher grades will not block the promotion of junior officers already in the Army. A board of three general officers of the line and three bureau chiefs will be created by the act to select the officers who are to be appointed to fill vacancies created by the act."

"In general, promotions in the Regular Army will result so that officers of about twenty-two years' service will be colonels, of about nineteen years' service will be lieutenant colonels, and of ten years' experience will be majors. The exact number of promotions cannot be foretold, because it is not known just how many officers will be taken into the Service in the various grades."

"The Philippine Scout officers, as such, will cease to exist. Those suitable for transfer to the Regular Army will be transferred. Those not suitable will be eliminated under the general elimination feature of the bill. Hereafter the Philippine Scouts will be officered by the assignment of Regular officers. The present status of enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts will in no way be changed, but the President will be given authority to organize them to conform to the organization of the Regular Army."

#### The Senate Bill.

According to the statement made by Senator Wadsworth, the legislation agreed on by the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has protection of the United States from outside attack as its chief purpose. The tentative bill prepared by the sub-committee bears no resemblance to the bill drafted by the General Staff. The present measure calls for a stand-

ing Army of 280,000, although the committee may reduce this number in the final draft of the bill. A reserve or citizens' Army is also provided, of which the National Guard would be a part.

Youths from eighteen to twenty-one years of age will be required to take four months' military training with provision made for either the Regular Army or the National Guard being used in furnishing this training. The youths, however, would elect as to whether they would take this training in a lump or by joining the National Guard for a fixed period, during which they would receive the same amount of training as prescribed for the four months' period. On completion of this training the recruits would be placed in a reserve Army for a period of five years, but under no conditions, Senator Wadsworth said, could the reservists be called on to perform military service except in case of declaration of war.

The bill also provides for the substitution of the term "service" for corps, provision being made for designating the Quartermaster, Judge Advocate, Ordnance and similar branches of the Army. Also for having the Chemical Warfare Service a separate service with the construction and transportation branches. Promotions will be by selection.

#### Senate Bill May Be Ready on Jan. 5.

The sub-committee on Army reorganization of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, by working daily through the holiday recess, hopes to have the final draft of its bill ready to report to the full committee when Congress reconvenes on Jan. 5. Senator Wadsworth said on Dec. 23 that the sub-committee was proceeding with care and attention to detail in an effort to make the reorganization measure as nearly perfect in policy and in technique as was possible. He said the draft of approximately two-thirds of the bill had been completed on that day. He hoped that the complete measure would be approved for publication by the end of next week. Col. John McA. Palmer of the War Plans Division, General Staff, is working with the committee in the drafting of the bill and members of the Military Committee of the American Legion have also been consulted on several matters of policy.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The firm of Harland and Wolff, the famous ship-builders of Belfast, Ireland, are making large additions to their plant which includes eighty-three acres of new ground, and the building of six launching ships, in which vessels up to 1,000 feet long can be built.

#### Appointment of Pharmacists.

The following members of the Hospital Corps of the U.S. Navy, who have been serving as temporary pharmacists in the Regular Navy have been appointed to the permanent rank of pharmacist; have been examined and have qualified and have received their warrants: George R. Hansen, Glenn F. Lyon, Carson A. Nelson, Charles H. Deas, Harry L. Rogers, Charles A. Adelman, Albert B. Montgomery, Hubert E. Randolph, Thomas C. Hart, William L. Stewart, Norman L. Saunders, William E. G. Bartle, Walter W. McKee, Frederick L. Cogswell, Lester E. Bote, Kenneth M. Smith, Walter Zur-Linden, Daniel J. O'Brien, Datus M. Hervey, Walter C. Magoon, William S. Burr, Joseph C. Fagan, Virgile M. Coulter, Benjamin E. Irwin, Chester O. Kimball, William C. Van Norder, Edwin L. Wilhite, Franklin G. Wetherell, Allen J. Heuschling, Lindsey W. Rider, Caleb C. Petry, Charles F. Whitmore, Jesse R. Ayer, Charles C. Thome, Clide C. Alexander. All were chief pharmacist mates, permanent, U.S. Navy, holding a temporary appointment as pharmacists and chief pharmacists when examined.

#### Navy Seaplane NC-4 Safe.

The Navy seaplane NC-4, in command of Lieut. Comdr. Albert C. Read, U.S.N., which has for some weeks been on recruiting duty on the Mississippi river and along the Gulf of Mexico, and which it was feared had met with accident, being twenty-three hours overdue in arriving at Mobile, Ala., reached there on Dec. 21, having been detained by fog. The ship's radio apparatus does not function when she is not in flight, and it happened that she was not flying when various naval wireless stations were calling her in the effort to ascertain her whereabouts.

#### British Naval Losses.

It has been announced by the British Admiralty that up to Nov. 12, 1919, the following British warships have been lost since the armistice was signed, in operations in the Baltic Sea: One light cruiser, two destroyers, two mine sweepers, one submarine, and three coastal motor boats. No ships had been lost since the armistice in operations in the Black Sea. At Archangel and Murmansk two mine sweepers and two monitors had been lost. The Atlantic Fleet on Nov. 12 was composed of fourteen capital ships, and six flag officers were employed in that force.

#### Launch of U.S. Hospital Ship Relief.

The U.S. hospital ship Relief was launched at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 23, 1919, and was christened by Mrs. William C. Braisted, wife of Surgeon General Braisted, U.S.N. The vessel is splendidly equipped and carries 500 beds, with complete operating rooms and field hospital equipment. She is divided into wards, where various diseases can be segregated. She is of 10,000 tons displacement and is 483 feet long, and has a speed of sixteen knots. Congress appropriated \$3,250,000 for the ship.

#### Launch of U.S. Submarine S-16.

The U.S. submarine S-16 was launched at Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 23, 1919, by the Lake Torpedobomb Co. The S-16, which is the thirtieth submarine to be constructed by the Lake Company, is 231 feet in length and of 1,500 tons displacement submerged. She embodies the latest plans in submersibles, and has a cruising range of 5,000 miles. The S-16 has "wet guns" on her deck, which means that they need not be lowered through the hatch when the vessel submerges, but are ready for instant use when the vessel comes to the surface. Mrs. Archibald McNeil, jr., acted as sponsor, breaking a bottle of real champagne over the prow of the craft as it started down the ways. Two Christmas trees were lashed to the submarine and school children sang Christmas carols.

#### U.S. Seamen Arrested in Mexico Released.

A press message from Mexico City says that it was officially announced on Dec. 23 that H. V. Leonard and H. O. Martin, members of the crew of the U.S. submarine tender Pocumoke, who have been in prison at Mazatlan, Mexico, since Nov. 12, when they were arrested on charges of having fought in the streets of that city, have been released. The men not having been



brought to trial the commanding officer of the Pocophone recently reported to the Navy Department that they were being kept in prison with no certainty when they would be given an opportunity to show their innocence of the charges. Secretary of the Navy Daniels communicated with the State Department and a few days ago Secretary Lansing directed the American diplomatic representative at Mexico City to investigate the case. The release of the men, it is reported, followed with the report has not been confirmed.

#### Army Schooling for Navy Fliers.

Commanding officers of the various Navy air stations have been requested by the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, to nominate aviators for a class to begin at the Army Air Service Training School at Carlstrom Field, Fla., as soon after the first of the year as possible. Emphasis is placed upon the discretion with which such nominations should be made. Nominations are also requested from commanding officers of Pacific stations for a class which will be conducted at March Field, Calif.

#### Navy Carrier Pigeon on Exhibition.

The Navy Department has arranged to exhibit some of its choice carrier pigeons, many of them "veterans" of the war, at poultry shows. Fifty birds will be shown at Boston, Dec. 30 to Jan. 3; fifty at Pittsburgh, Jan. 12 to 17; fifty at Chicago, Jan. 14 to 20, and fifty at Madison Square Garden, New York, Jan. 20 to 24.

#### Week's Report on Navy Recruiting.

For the week ended Dec. 18 total enlistments in the U.S. Navy numbered 861, a loss of 119, compared with the previous week. Of the total 321 were re-enlistments or Reservists transferred to the Regular Navy, or about 37 per cent of the week's total. The totals by divisions: New England, 81; Eastern, 314; Central, 112; West Central, 104; Southern, 53; Southeastern, 88; Western, 108.

#### Christmas Greeting to the U.S. Navy.

Secretary Daniels sent to all ships and stations on Dec. 24 the following greeting: "Christmas greetings to all in the naval service. Demobilization has lost many shipmates who were with us last Christmas when we celebrated the peace the Navy had helped to win; but they are still our comrades. The glory of achievement abides with all who served in the World War. May the blessings of the peace won, and the blessings of the Prince of Peace, cheer every heart this Christmas time."

#### Missing Marine Corps Aviators Safe.

Airplane No. 1472 of the 1st Division, Squadron E, Marine Aviation Force, Haiti, which left Cape Haitian for Port-au-Prince on Dec. 19 and was reported missing, was found at Borene, Haiti, Dec. 21, having made a forced landing because of engine trouble. The aviators were not injured.

#### COAST GUARD NOTES.

Capt. Commandant William E. Reynolds was on Dec. 23 commissioned commodore and took the oath of office. His commission dates from Oct. 2, 1919.

Capt. F. M. Dunwoody was commissioned on Dec. 23 with the rank of temporary captain in the Navy and colonel in the Army.

Capt. D. F. X. Bowen was commissioned senior captain in the Coast Guard on Dec. 23. Captain Bowen will retire for age on Jan. 11, 1920.

Seven submarine chasers and four patrol boats, which the Navy operated on the Florida coast, are now being operated by the Coast Guard as a coast patrol.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF SAN DIEGO NAVAL BASE

A forthcoming general order from the Navy Department relative to the establishment of a naval base at San Diego, Calif., announces:

The Naval Base at San Diego, Calif., is hereby established and shall consist of the Naval air station, the Naval fuel depot, the Naval hospital, the marine barracks, the radio stations, and such other Naval activities as are now or may be established in San Diego or in the immediate vicinity.

The officer-in-charge of the radio station on North Island, which controls the high power radio station at Chollas Heights and the medium power radio station at Point Loma, will act as the commandant's representative in all radio matters within the limits of the Naval Base. For technical maintenance and supervision, however, radio stations within the limits of the Naval Base will continue, as at present, under the District Radio Materiel Officer, 12th Naval District, attached to the navy yard, Mare Island, Calif. It is the purpose of this order to establish, as far as they are applicable, the same general relations between the commandant of the Naval Base and the various organizations included in his command that exist between a division commander afloat and the vessels of his division, except that the independence of the individual organizations in the technical work for which they exist is to be conserved.

The special board of inspection which recommended the development of the base at San Diego was composed of Rear Admiral Joseph S. McKean, then assistant Chief of Operations; Rear Admiral C. W. Parks, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Comdr. J. C. Hilton, representing the Chief of Supplies and Accounts and an expert on the supply and storage of fuel oil for the Navy.

#### "DRY U.S. NAVY" IN NO DANGER.

Under a London date line a special cable on Dec. 21 to the Philadelphia Public Ledger asks: "Has Secretary Daniels taken steps to remove all the alcoholic spirits which is used in ships' compasses? It cannot be said that the American Navy is completely dry unless this has been done. A well-known compass maker in London states that it is a minor tradition of the sea that ever since alcohol was used in ships' compasses seamen have regarded the compass as the most desirable object on board. A compass generally holds a gallon of spirit." The inquiry from London is rather belated, for as early as Nov. 3 the possibility that there might occur incidents of seamen finding the compass "the most desirable object on board" was recognized and a Navy Department circular issued to all ships and stations. The "spirit" will not be abolished, but it will be "denatured," for the circular, as was here noted at the time, states: "In view of the fact that magnetic compasses will be issued to the Service which contain a certain percentage of wood alcohol, all commanding officers will warn the personnel under their command of the danger involved in drinking wood alcohol and warn them of the poisonous contents of the magnetic compasses. Wood alcohol when taken internally causes

total and lasting blindness in a majority of cases, where the victim is fortunate enough to escape death." So that when a compass needs repair the personnel shall be kept aloof, further instructions were issued on Nov. 10, stating: "Attention is invited to the fact that the Naval Observatory is now prepared to make all repairs to magnetic compasses in its own workshop and it is desired that when compasses are surveyed for repairs which are beyond the capacity of the ship or station concerned, they be shipped to the Naval Observatory for repair instead of the contractors who made them, as has sometimes been done in the past."

#### A TRIBUTE TO REAR ADMIRAL NIBLACK.

A tribute to Rear Admiral A. P. Niblack, U.S.N., at the time of his advancement to rear admiral of the upper half (permanent) appeared in Our Navy, which said, in part: "Admiral Niblack always was a 'square shooter' and a wonderful officer. Fortunate indeed was the sailorman who served under this officer. He was the first American naval officer to say 'a man's responsibilities make him.' So Niblack put men on their honor and the men made good. Niblack, then a captain, called his crew aft and told them that overnight liberty was the schedule and that the ship would coal in the morning. A large liberty party went ashore. All but one returned. When he came back he felt so ashamed of himself that he never broke liberty again. Admiral Niblack was the first officer to introduce a chief petty officer liberty book, allowing chief petty officers to go ashore at will on their honor. Niblack believed that with increased responsibilities should come increased privileges. He was right. No one knows that better than the chief petty officers themselves. At Gibraltar Admiral Niblack not only won the hearts of his men, but also made a tremendous hit with the people on shore. He arranged shows and band concerts and other entertainments and every sailorman under the Admiral's command knew that Niblack was interested in the welfare of the lowliest gob. Niblack believes in promoting contentment and contentment breeds efficiency. The 'happy ship' is always the one with the gunnery and other records."

#### U.S.M.C. RECRUITER'S BULLETIN CHRISTMAS ISSUE.

In its Christmas issue the Recruiter's Bulletin of the U.S. Marine Corps publicity bureau, with headquarters at New York city, has produced the finest number yet issued and one which is fully up to the standard set by the organization in all things: first class. There are several pages in colors, excellently done, especially the reproduction of a painting by Frank E. Schoonover, "How Twenty Marines Took Bouresches." There are full-page pictures, in black, of Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Major General Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C. Among the features is a symposium of the views of the Governors of a number of states endorsing the Marine Corps and expressing their admiration for its efficiency and general effectiveness, and greetings from Secretary Daniels, General Barnett, Major Gen. John A. Lejeune and Brig. Gen. W. C. Neville, U.S.M.C. In an editorial the Bulletin says, in part: "Probably at no time in the recent history of recruiting has the problem of getting men, selling the Marine Corps, been so difficult as it has been during the year just past. The end of the war, the return of millions of men from active military service except in time of war, have all rendered the recruiter's problem, selling his service, a difficult one." The publicity bureau also issues a handsome calendar bearing a representation, in colors, of a typical marine.

#### ADMIRAL STRAUSS HONORED.

In recognition of eminent services "for the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge," Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, U.S.N., was awarded a life membership in the National Geographic Society on Dec. 22. The citation states: "Checking Germany's U-boat warfare by the North Sea mine barrage was a major factor in the Allied victory. Preliminary to this task was a study of the geography of the North Sea region—a study made by Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss. Admiral Strauss already was known for his invention of the superimposed turret system of mounting guns on battleships, for his part in the blockade of the Cuban coast, for his experimental work in torpedoes, and for his writings on ordnance and ballistics."

#### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

##### Nominations confirmed by the Senate Dec. 20, 1919.

The Senate on Dec. 20 confirmed all the Navy and Marine Corps nominations of Dec. 5 and 11, appearing on pages 462, Dec. 13, and 493, Dec. 20, and in addition the following nominations of Dec. 18:

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Surg. A. D. McLean to be a medical inspector (comdr.) from Jan. 8, 1918.  
Surgeons to be medical inspectors (comdr.) from July 1, 1919: R. E. Stoops, F. E. Porter, W. A. Angwin and P. T. Deszes.  
Asst. Surg. R. M. Lhamon to be a passed assistant surgeon (lieut.) from April 22, 1918.  
Asst. Dental Surg. J. W. Crandall to be a passed assistant dental surgeon (lieut.) from Feb. 4, 1916; C. H. Mack from Aug. 29; E. E. Harris from June 5, 1917; A. G. Lyle from March 7, 1918.  
Dental Surg. S. M. Akerstrom to be an assistant dental surgeon (lieut. j.g.) from July 3, 1917; Harold A. Badger from Oct. 16, 1917.  
Assistant civil engineers (T) to be assistant civil engineers (lieut. j.g.) from July 1, 1919: A. G. Bissett and H. S. Boar.  
Lieut. (j.g.) T. M. Dick to be a lieutenant on the retired list from Sept. 6, 1919.  
Lieut. (j.g.) G. S. Dale to be a lieutenant on the retired list from Sept. 24, 1919.  
Mach. J. E. Jones (retired) to be a chief machinist on retired list from Aug. 26, 1918.

#### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

##### Nominations received by the Senate Dec. 20, 1919.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders (T) from July 1, 1919: S. E. Bray and L. R. Agrell.  
Lieutenants (j.g.) to be lieutenants (T) from July 1, 1919: C. A. Hawkins, H. B. Ford, O. H. H. Strack and J. E. Warris.  
Ensigns to be lieutenants (j.g.) (T) from July 1, 1919: R. Monks, C. E. Young, A. H. Daniels, R. B. Fuller, J. H. Wolters, K. C. Hunt, W. H. Ryan, Jr., and M. J. Jukick.  
Officers of U.S.N.E.F. to be assistant surgeons in Navy, rank lieut. (j.g.) (T), from Aug. 1, 1919: W. E. Smith and A. L. Galther.

#### COAST GUARD CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate on Dec. 18 confirmed the following nominations in the U.S. Coast Guard:

Capt. Commandant William E. Reynolds, U.S.C.G., to have temporary rank of commodore in Navy and brigadier general in Army.  
Capt. Byron L. Reed to be senior captain.  
Denis Francis X. Bowen to be senior captain.  
Francis M. Dunwoody to have temporary rank of captain in Navy and colonel in Army.  
John J. Huston to be first lieutenant.  
Norvin C. Smith to be second lieutenant.

## THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on pages 530-31.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### Orders Issued to Officers Dec. 20, 1919.

Comdr. B. McCandless to Naval Ordnance Plant, South Charleston, W. Va.  
Lieut. (j.g.) (O.C.) H. R. Newby to duty in hull division, navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.  
Lieut. (j.g.) J. J. Orr to U.S.S. Wyoming.  
Ensign W. J. Platt to U.S.S. Bush.  
Carp. P. W. Reeves to U.S.S. Panther.  
Lieut. (M.C.) G. D. Sipe to Marine Barracks, Parris Island.  
Lieut. S. C. Stengel to U.S.S. McLeanahan.  
Lieut. R. C. O'Brien to U.S.S. Seltie as exec. off.  
Lieut. (D.C.) S. M. Akerstrom to U.S.S. Panther.  
Lieut. (S.C.) R. L. Christie to Asiatic Fleet.  
Lieut. (M.C.) E. C. Elbert to U.S.S. Arkansas.  
Ensign A. J. Herold to U.S.S. C-10.  
A.P. Clerk F. Kitch to U.S.S. Arizona to duty with sup. office.  
Lieut. F. G. Keys to command U.S.S. Quail.  
Lieut. Comdr. C. K. Martin to Tacoma as exec. off.  
Ensign (S.C.) M. Mordell to U.S.S. Prometheus as asst. to supply officer.  
Chief Pharm. T. F. Meagher to Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, N.H.  
Chief Pharm. G. R. Hansen to Nav. Med. School, Washington, D.C.  
Pharm. L. E. Bote to Naval Medical, Washington.  
Pharm. J. E. Baum to Nav. Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn.  
Pharm. F. X. Francis to U.S.S. Mercy.  
Pay Clerk C. S. Baker to U.S.S. Charleston as sup. off.

##### Orders Issued to Officers Dec. 22, 1919.

Comdr. H. N. Jensen to gunnery off. U.S.S. Arizona.  
Lieut. W. H. Porter to aid and flag lieut. on staff Rear Admiral Simpson, Comdr. Train, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.  
Lieut. Comdr. M. M. Pierce to U.S.S. Nevada as 1st lieut.  
Lieut. (j.g.) (M.C.) J. H. Payne to navy yard, Boston.  
Ensign (S.C.) D. W. Robinson to div. supply off. Des. Squad. 4, Pacific Fleet.  
Comdr. D. R. Scott to command U.S.S. McDermott.  
Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) N. S. Sullivan to U.S.S. Denver.  
Lieut. (M.C.) J. S. Terry to Naval Recruiting Sta., Dallas, Texas.  
Lieut. (M.C.) G. B. Tyler to Naval Hosp., Mare Island.  
Lieut. (j.g.) E. G. B. Wendt to Sup. Div. 5 comm. Torp. Testing Barge 3.  
Ensign (S.C.) H. E. Wathen to Des. Squad. 4 to div. supply officer.  
Pharm. G. H. Young to Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.  
Ensign C. C. Atwood to duty under Comdr.-in-Chief Atlantic Fleet.  
Lieut. (j.g.) W. M. Hantchke to U.S.S. Bath.  
Lieut. B. C. Howard to U.S.S. Rainbow.  
Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Hersey to command U.S.S. Smith Thompson.  
Mach. E. W. Alston to U.S.S. New York.  
Lieut. (D.C.) C. C. Beckey to navy yard, Washington.  
Guar. S. C. Brooks to U.S.S. O-16.  
Lieut. L. F. Brown to U.S.S. N-1.  
Lieut. J. C. Delpine to U.S.S. Alden as exec. off.  
Ensign J. H. Foskett to U.S.S. Astoria.  
Guar. E. L. Harris to U.S.S. N-7.  
Rtn. R. J. Jennings to U.S.S. Idaho.  
A.P. Clerk W. J. Murphy to navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
A.P. Clerk N. B. Vickers to U.S.S. Glacier to duty with sup. off.  
Pharm. J. H. Wentworth to Nav. Tra. Sta., Hampton Roads.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 19—Capt. W. C. Byrd to M.B., Quantico, Va.  
Capt. R. B. Price to Headquarters, M.C.  
Second Lieut. H. T. Snider to Philadelphia upon arrival in U.S.; resignation accepted.  
Second Lieut. C. R. Beale to M.B., New Orleans, La.  
Q.M. Clerk D. C. Buscall to duty at Headquarters, M.C.  
DEC. 20—Capt. C. A. Berghoff and 2d Lieut. G. W. Chamberlain to M.B., New York, N.Y., upon arrival in U.S.; honorably discharged.  
Second Lieut. H. A. Rickers to M.D., Nav. Radio Stations, San Juan and El Cajo, P.R.  
DEC. 22—Major E. V. Conger, 1st Lieut. G. Ehrhart, jr., and 2d Lieut. D. F. Webb retired Dec. 17, 1919.  
Second Lieut. J. Gallivan retired Dec. 18, 1919.  
Second Lieut. D. L. Ford orders Dec. 5, 1919, revoked.  
Capt. F. P. Snow to M.B., Quantico, Va.  
First Lieut. H. F. Swindler to M.B., Quantico, Va.  
Capt. A. B. Hale to M.B., Quantico, Va.  
Capt. H. Rosenzweig, 2d Lieut. G. H. Yost, A. C. Small and W. H. Faga detached M.B., New York, N.Y., to M.B., Quantico, Va.  
Capt. J. H. McGan, W. Merrill, C. N. McClure, 1st Lieut. C. J. Lohmiller, W. K. MacNulty and R. B. Dwyer to M.B., Quantico, Va.  
Capt. T. S. Whiting, G. C. Hammer, W. T. H. Galliford, P. D. Cornell and 2d Lieut. L. H. Wellman to M.B., Quantico.  
DEC. 23—Capt. T. A. Secor to M.B., San Diego, Calif.  
First Lieut. I. E. Bigler resignation accepted.  
Mar. Guar. R. L. Lacy to Headquarters, M.C., upon arrival in U.S.; resignation accepted.  
Mar. Guar. A. J. Taylor to inactive duty.  
Mar. Guar. G. C. Wright to Marine Detachment, navy yard, navy yard, Philadelphia.  
DEC. 24—Capt. J. J. Burks, E. R. Brecher and 1st Lieut. R. H. Pepper detached M.B., Philadelphia, Pa., to M.B., Quantico, Va.  
First Lieut. R. B. Dwyer orders Dec. 20, 1919, revoked.  
Q.M. Clerk W. L. Kent to Office of Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, San Francisco, upon arrival in United States; honorably discharged.  
Capt. A. A. LeBoeuf retired Dec. 18, 1919.  
Second Lieut. F. F. Zissa temporary appointment as second lieutenant in Marine Corps revoked, effective Dec. 30, 1919.

#### LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY VESSELS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same ships in the complete table published on next page:

Astoria sailed from New York for Norfolk Dec. 23.  
Habbitt arrived at navy yard, New York, Dec. 23.  
Bridge arrived at Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 23.  
Brutus and Jason arrived at San Diego, Calif., Dec. 23.  
Delphy, Greene and Mugford arrived at San Diego, Calif., Dec. 23.  
Herbert, Leonidas, Schenck, Shawmut and Swasey arrived at New Orleans, La., Dec. 23.  
Ingram and Turner arrived at Cristobal, Canal Zone, Dec. 23, en route to San Diego, Calif.  
Thornton arrived at Cerona, Spain, Dec. 21.  
Kalk sailed from Harwich, England, for Brest, France, Dec. 23.  
Nevada arrived at North River, N.Y., Dec. 23.  
Newport News sailed from Guam for San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 23.  
Pensacola arrived at San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 23.  
Elliot sailed from Mare Island for San Diego, Calif., Dec. 23.  
Jacob Jones arrived at Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 23.  
O'Bannon arrived at San Pedro, Calif., Dec. 23.  
R-9 sailed from New London for Norfolk, Va., Dec. 23.  
Henderson arrived at Philadelphia Dec. 23.



## VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY.

## ADDRESSES OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Corrected to Dec. 23, 1919. Later changes appear elsewhere.

## U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief.  
PENNSYLVANIA (flagship). New York Yard.Battleship Squadron Two, Divisions Three, Four—no changes.  
Battleship Squadron Three.

Admiral Wilson also commands Squadron Three and Division Seven.

## Division Five.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

UTAH (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. H. H. Hough.  
Navy yard, Boston.DELAWARE, Capt. R. R. Belknap. En route to Boston, Mass.  
FLORIDA, Capt. J. K. Robinson. Navy yard, Boston.NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. Thomas J. Senn. Piraeus, Greece.  
Division Seven.ARIZONA, Capt. J. H. Dabney. Navy yard, New York.  
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. L. J. Nulton. Navy yard, New York.NEVADA, Capt. W. L. MacDougall. En route New York, N.Y.  
OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. Navy yard, Norfolk.

## Cruiser Squadron One.

## Division One.

HUNTINGTON, Comdr. W. C. I. Stiles. Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

DES MOINES, Capt. J. G. Church. At Portsmouth, N.H.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady. En route Puerto Mexico, Mexico.

NIAGARA, Comdr. R. B. Adams. Tampico, Mexico.

## Destroyer Squadron Three.

Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. L. M. Overstreet. Navy yard, New York, N.Y.

## Flotilla One.

Capt. A. Buchanan, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Comdr. W. T. Conn, jr. Philadelphia, Pa.

## Division Twenty-four.

ABBOTT, Comdr. W. N. Richardson. Norfolk, Va.

BAGLEY, Comdr. L. C. Farley. Norfolk, Va.

CLEMSON, Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Dichman. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

HOPEWELL, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. La Frenz. Norfolk, Va.

HARADEN, Comdr. F. H. Roberts. Norfolk Navy Yard.

THOMAS, Norfolk, Va.

## Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. R. Wilson. En route to Azores.

CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. En route to Azores.

HOVEY, Comdr. S. B. McKinney. En route to Azores.

LONG, Comdr. A. B. Cook. Philadelphia, Pa.

BROOME, Comdr. G. C. Davy. Navy yard, New York.

ALDEN, Comdr. W. A. Annum. Philadelphia, Pa.

## Division Seven.

COLHOUN. At Philadelphia, Pa.

MCKEE, Comdr. H. H. Norton. Portsmouth, N.H.

ROBINSON, Comdr. O. C. Soule. Portsmouth, N.H.

STEVENS, Comdr. F. M. Robinson. Philadelphia, Pa.

RINGGOLD, Lieut. Comdr. Leo Salm. Philadelphia, Pa.

MCKEAN. Portsmouth, N.H.

## Flotilla Two.

BRIDGEPORT. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

LEONIDAS (temporary tender), Capt. C. P. Nelson. New Orleans, La.

## Division Eight.

BELL, Comdr. C. S. Keller. Navy yard, Portsmouth.

CALDWELL, Comdr. B. McCandless. Norfolk, Va.

HARDING, Comdr. H. D. Cooke. Philadelphia, Pa.

GRIDLEY, Portsmouth, N.H.

FAIRFAX, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Smith. Portsmouth, N.H.

TAYLOR, Comdr. A. D. Turnbull. Portsmouth, N.H.

## Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. F. V. McNair. Puerto Cortes, Honduras.

SCHENCK, Comdr. N. H. Goss. New Orleans, La.

HERBERT, Comdr. A. F. Carter. Pensacola, Fla.

LEARY, Comdr. F. C. Martin. New York, N.Y.

## Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM, Comdr. W. R. Van Auker. Boston, Mass.

REID, Comdr. V. D. Chapline. Boston, Mass.

ISHERWOOD, Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley, jr. Boston, Mass.

CASE, Comdr. C. S. Joyce. Boston, Mass.

LARDNER, Lieut. Comdr. Max B. De Mott. Boston, Mass.

## Flotilla Three.

Capt. W. P. Cronan, Commander.

BLACK HAWK, Capt. Byron Long. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

## Division Nineteen.

BRECKINRIDGE, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. New York Yard.

BLAKELEY, Comdr. Wilson Brown. Philadelphia, Pa.

BIDDLE, Comdr. Leigh Noyes. Constantinople.

DUPONT, Comdr. W. Baggeley. Constantinople, Turkey.

BERNADOU, Comdr. W. B. Woodson. New London, Conn.

BARNEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Kaufman. Philadelphia, Pa.

## Division Twenty.

COLE, Comdr. I. F. Dorch. In Mediterranean waters.

J. FRED TALBOT, Comdr. T. G. Elyson. In Mediterranean waters.

HALE, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar. Piraeus, Greece.

STOCKTON, Comdr. H. A. Baldrige. Norfolk, Va.

ELLIS, Lieut. Comdr. T. E. Van Meter. New York, N.Y.

CROWNSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson. New Orleans, La.

## Division Forty-two.

SHARKEY, Comdr. E. D. Washburn. Boston, Mass.

BROCK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. Boston, Mass.

TOUCEY, Comdr. R. B. Coffey. Boston, Mass.

## Destroyers in Reserve.

CHESTER (flagship), Capt. C. R. Train. Boston, Mass.

## Division One.

BALCH, PARKER, BENHAM, DUNCAN and DOWNES. At Norfolk Navy Yard.

AYLWIN and CASSIN. Philadelphia.

## Division Two.

CUSHING and McDOUGAL. New York Yard.

O'BRIEN. New York, N.Y.

WINSLOW, NICHOLSON and ERICSSON. Philadelphia, Pa.

## Divisions Three, Four, Five, Six, and Nine—no changes.

## Division Twenty-one.

MEREDITH and COWELL. Boston, Mass.

BUSH. Charleston, S.C.

MADDOX, Comdr. R. S. Galloway. Brest, France.

FOOTE, Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Stuart. Venice, Italy.

KALK, Lieut. Comdr. N. B. Van de Veer. Harwich, England.

## Division Twenty-eight.

BELKNAP, McCOOK and INGRAM. Charleston, S.C.

BANCROFT and McALLA. Norfolk, Va.

RODGERS, Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Steckel. Puerto Cortes, Honduras.

Cortes, Honduras.

## Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. George W. Steele. New Orleans, La.

## Submarine Detachment.

Capt. J. R. DeRees, Commander.

CAMDEN (flagship), Capt. J. R. DeRees. Norfolk Navy Yard.

## Division Nine.

B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, B-6 and B-7. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

R-8. Norfolk, Va.  
R-9. New London, Conn.  
R-10. Boston, Mass.

## Division Fifteen.

BUSHNELL (tender). Norfolk Navy Yard.  
AA-1. Fitting out at Quincy, Mass.  
S-5. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

## Mine Detachment.

Squadrons One, Two—no changes.

## Division Two.

SWAN. Portsmouth, N.H.  
QUAIL. Portsmouth, N.H.  
CHEWINK. Boston to sea Dec. 20.  
CORMORANT. Portsmouth, N.H.  
LARK. Portsmouth, N.H.  
MALLARD. Portsmouth, N.H.

## Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.

COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. W. B. Wells. Philadelphia, Pa.  
PROMETHEUS, Capt. R. D. White. Hoboken, N.J.  
SOLACE, Comdr. B. W. Plummer (M.C.). Portsmouth, N.H.  
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M.C.). New York, N.Y.  
BRIDGE. En route to New York.  
MAUMEE, Comdr. A. H. Rice. Navy yard, New York.  
OULGOA. New York Yard.

## Fuel Ships.

NEREUS. Gibraltar to Adriatic Dec. 18.  
MARS. Hampton Roads.  
NERO. Charleston (S.C.) Navy Yard.  
CAESAR. Norfolk, Va.  
PROTEUS. Boston Yard.  
ARETHUSA. Port Arthur, Texas.  
BRAZOS. Port Arthur, Texas.

## U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except vessels in Atlantic and European waters, to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander-in-Chief.

NEW MEXICO (flagship).

Battleship Squadron One, Divisions One, Two, Four, Six, Eight—no changes.

## Cruiser Squadron Two.

## Division Two.

SEATTLE, Capt. J. B. Y. Blakey. Seattle, Wash.  
CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney. Amapala, Honduras.  
TACOMA, Capt. E. S. Jackson. Mare Island, Calif.  
DENVER, Comdr. E. B. Fenner. Mare Island, Calif.

## Destroyer Squadron Four.

Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Battle, jr.  
San Diego, Calif.

## Flotilla Four.

Capt. Ward K. Wortman, Commander.

MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. San Diego.

## Division Ten (in Reserve).

MUGFORD, Comdr. H. F. Glover. En route to San Diego, Calif., from Canal Zone.  
WILLIAMS. Mare Island Yard.  
SCHLEY. San Diego, Calif.  
CHAMPLIN, Lieut. Comdr. W. O. Hayes. En route San Diego from Canal Zone.  
CHEW, Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Connor. San Diego, Calif.  
HAZELWOOD. At San Diego, Calif.

## Division Eleven (in Reserve).

INGRAHAM, Comdr. D. M. Le Breton. En route to San Diego via Canal Zone.  
BURNS. San Diego, Calif.  
ANTHONY, Comdr. D. A. Scott. San Diego, Calif.  
CRANE. Mare Island, Calif.

## Division Twelve (in Reserve).

BREESE. Avalon, Calif.  
LAMBERTON. San Diego, Calif.  
RADFORD. Avalon, Calif.  
MONTGOMERY. Avalon, Calif.  
GAMBLE. Mare Island, Calif.  
RAMSAY. Mare Island, Calif.

## Flotilla Five.

Capt. F. T. Evans, Commander.

PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. San Diego, Calif.

## Division Thirteen.

UPSHUR, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Shafroth. San Diego, Calif.  
GREER, Comdr. C. E. Smith. At San Diego, Calif.  
AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Spruance. San Diego, Calif.  
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Strother. San Diego, Calif.  
BUCHANAN, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. J. Benson. Mare Island, Calif.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. Mare Island, Calif.

## Division Fourteen (in Reserve).

RATHBURN. San Diego, Calif.  
DENT. San Diego, Calif.  
ROPER. San Diego, Calif.  
TALBOT. San Diego, Calif.  
DORSEY. San Diego, Calif.  
WATERS. San Diego, Calif.

## Division Fifteen.

EVANS, Comdr. P. L. Wilson. Mare Island, Calif.  
WOOLSEY, Comdr. Henry C. Gearing. San Diego, Calif.  
YARNALL, Comdr. W. F. Halsey, jr. San Diego, Calif.  
WICKES, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Rogers. San Diego, Calif.  
LEA, Lieut. Comdr. D. A. McEluff. San Diego, Calif.  
TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoty. San Diego, Calif.

## Flotilla Six.

BUFFALO (tender), Comdr. F. J. Horne. En route to San Diego, Calif.

## Division Sixteen.

TATNALL, Comdr. G. W. Haines. Malta.  
BADGER, Comdr. G. T. Swasey. San Diego, Calif.  
TWIGGS, Comdr. I. C. Johnson. En route to San Diego, Calif.  
BABBITT. At Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
DE LONG, Lieut. Comdr. James S. Spore. En route to San Diego, Calif.  
JACOB JONES, Comdr. P. H. Bastedo. En route to Pensacola, Fla.

## Division Seventeen.

KENNISON, Lieut. Comdr. Alfred S. Wolfe. San Diego, Calif.  
KILTY, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Whitehead. New York Yard.  
HAMPTON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Leighton. San Diego, Calif.  
CLAMFON, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Conham. Navy yard, Mare Island.

HOWARD. Fitting out at Union Iron Works.

STANSBURY. Fitting out at Union Iron Works.

## Division Eighteen (in Reserve).

WARD. San Diego, Calif.  
PALMER, Lieut. Comdr. John F. McClain. San Diego, Calif.  
THOMPSON, Comdr. A. Claude. San Diego, Calif.  
WALKER, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Cobb. San Diego, Calif.  
CROSBY. San Diego, Calif.  
BOGGS. San Diego, Calif.

## Destroyer Squadron Two.

## Flotilla Ten.

SALEM (flagship), Capt. Hayne Ellis. San Diego, Calif.

## Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER, Comdr. J. P. Olding. En route to San Diego via Canal Zone.  
GILLIS, Comdr. C. S. Kerrick. Guantanamo, Cuba.  
MODERUT, Comdr. C. O. Moses. En route San Diego from Canal Zone.  
DELPHY, Comdr. J. P. Murdock. En route San Diego from Canal Zone.  
WELLES, Lieut. Comdr. G. N. Reeves. En route to Pensacola, Fla.

AULICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. P. Johnson. Guantanamo, Cuba.

## Division Thirty (in Reserve).

LAUB. San Diego, Calif.

EDWARDS. San Diego, Calif.

McLANAHAN. San Diego, Calif.  
GREENE, Lieut. Comdr. B. V. McCandish. En route San Diego, Calif.  
BALLARD, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. Chatham, Eng.

SHUBRICK. Mare Island, Calif.

## Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. Alex Sharp, jr. San Diego, Calif.  
THORNTON, Comdr. A. G. Strling. Ceranua, Spain.  
TINGEY, Comdr. A. W. Brown. Guantanamo, Cuba.  
SWASEY, Comdr. F. A. Todd. En route to New Orleans, La.  
MEADE, Comdr. W. D. Brereton. In Chesapeake Bay.  
MORRIS, Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Deyo. Trieste, Austria.

## Flotilla Eleven and Twelve.

## Division Twenty-two.

HOGAN, J. H. Hoover. San Diego, Calif.  
RIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. En route to San Diego, Calif.  
MACKENZIE, Comdr. Earl R. Shipp. En route to San Diego, Calif.  
RENSHAW, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. East. San Diego, Calif.  
O'BANNON, Comdr. W. L. Oulbertson. San Diego, Calif.  
SPROSTON, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Olson. En route to San Diego, Calif.

## Division Twenty-three.

McCAWLEY, Comdr. A. W. Sears. Boston, Mass.  
WINGLAIR, Comdr. F. R. McCarty. Boston, Mass.  
DOYEN, Comdr. J. H. Klein. Boston, Mass.  
MOODY, Comdr. J. D. Wilson. Boston, Mass.  
HENGSHAW, Lieut. Comdr. M. J. Peterson. Boston, Mass.  
MEYER, Comdr. W. Clarke. Boston, Mass.

## Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Comdr. B. G. Bartholow. Philadelphia, Pa.

## Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY, Comdr. F. H. Eklund. San Diego, Calif.

Note.—Other vessels assigned to Flotilla Eleven and Twelve not yet commissioned.

## Air Detachment.

AROOSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. San Diego, Calif.

## Mine Detachment.

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE, Capt. A. G. Howe. Mare Island, Calif.

HART, Comdr. H. Jones. San Diego, Calif.

LEDLOW, Comdr. G. M. Ravenscroft. San Diego, Calif.

## Squadron Four.

## Division Three.

PELICAN. New York, N.Y.

SEAGULL. Beaufort, S.C.

THRUSH. Charleston, S.C.

TANAGER. Charleston, S.C.

LAPWING. Charleston, S.C.

WHIPPOORWILL. Charleston, S.C.

## Division Four and Train—no changes.

## Fuel Ships.

ORION. Norfolk, Va.  
VULCAN. To Norfolk, Va., from Canal Zone.  
NEPTUNE. San Diego, Calif.  
JUPITER. Hampton Roads.  
JASON. San Pedro, Calif.  
KANAWHA. Mare Island, Calif.  
CUYAMA. San Diego, Calif.  
BRUTUS. San Pedro, Calif.

## NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, Commander.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

## Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH, Capt. David W. Todd. Venice, Italy.

GALVESTON, Capt. J. W. Greenleaf. At Constantinople, Turkey.

CHATTANOOGA, Capt. Victor A. Kimberly. Harwich, Eng.

OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wynn. Charleston, S.C.

HENDERSON, Capt. W. E. Sayles. Brest, France.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. O. C. Dowling. Piraeus, Greece.

EAGLE NO. 1. Smyrna, Turkey.

EAGLE NO. 2. Constantinople.

EAGLE NO. 3. Spalato.

YANKTON. En route to U.S. from Azores.

## Destroyer Detachment.

Vessels listed under Squadrons Two, Three and Four, Destroyer Force, assigned to this detachment, namely: Cole, J. Fred Talbot, Hale, Dupont, Kalk, Tatnall, Biddle, Maddox, Foote, Thornton, Ballard and Morris.

## U.S. ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

SOUTH DAKOTA (flagship of Admiral Gleaves), Capt. J. M. Luby. Shanghai, China.

## Division One.

Vice Admiral W. F. Rodgers, Commander.

BROOKLYN, Capt. T. A. Kearney. En route to Yokohama.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. E. B. Larimer. En route to Shanghai, China.

ALBANY, Capt. W. C. Watts. Vladivostok, Siberia.

## Division Two.

HELENA, Lieut. Comdr. G. K. Davis. Swatow, China.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. L. S. Shapley. Shanghai, China.

## Division Three—no changes.

## Auxiliaries.

AJAX. Rangoon.

PISCATAQUA. Cavite.

ABAREDA. Olongapo, P.I.

POMPEY. Olongapo, P.I.

MOLICAN. Cavite, P.I.

WOMATUCK. Olongapo, P.I.

GENERAL ALAVA. Manila, P.I.



## THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

## SECOND SESSION.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Dec. 20 for the holiday recess, to reassemble on Jan. 5, 1920.

The committee statements as to the new Army bill are noted on page 523.

The President on Dec. 17 approved S. 2497, to provide for payment of six months' pay to the widow, children, or other designated dependent relative of any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army whose death results from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 213) continuing temporary commutation allowances to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps was agreed to by the House on Dec. 16 with adoption of the Senate amendments, printed on page 417, our issue of Dec. 6. The resolution repeals the provision of the Act of July 11, 1919, which discontinued emergency allowances for Navy and marine officers on Oct. 1, 1919. The measure is retroactive and officers entitled thereto will be paid from Oct. 1. These allowances will continue to be paid until the President officially announces the emergency at an end.

## War Risk Insurance.

The conference agreement on the Sweet bill (H.R. 8778), to amend and modify the War Risk Insurance Act, increases the insurance allowances of men disabled in the war from \$30 to \$80 monthly. Among the provisions adopted are these:

The terms "brother" and "sister" are defined so as to include the children of a person in loco parentis to a member of the military or naval forces of the U.S.

As to the payment of family allowances and allotments where no allotment was made during the service of the soldier, but should, in fact, have been made, in case the family relation of the soldier had been correctly represented by him, it provides for the payment of an allotment to the wife notwithstanding the fact that no deductions from the pay of the enlisted man for compulsory allotment in favor of such person had been made, and notwithstanding the further fact that the enlisted man has been discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States. This can probably be taken care of in legislation pertaining to the War Risk Insurance Bureau now pending before Congress, so the House recedes from its disagreement to this amendment.

The House conferees recede from its disagreement to the amendment which allows transportation to soldiers, sailors and marines to and from hospitals.

All those who were lost upon the Cyclops on March 4, 1918, are placed upon the same basis, regardless of whether they made application for insurance or not.

It is provided that insurance made payable to an estate shall be paid in monthly installments extending over a period of twenty years.

## Sweet Bill Signed by President.

The Sweet bill, increasing the compensation of disabled former Service men and enlarging the classes of beneficiaries under the War Risk Insurance Act, was signed by the President on Dec. 24. Employees of the compensation and claims division of the War Risk Insurance Bureau have been working voluntarily several hours overtime daily for more than a week in order that December checks, payable in January and carrying the additional amounts, might go out without delay.

## Army Officers in Foreign Horse Shows.

Legislation to enable officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army to participate at Government expense in horse shows and fairs both in this country and abroad was recommended by Secretary of War Baker in a letter received on Dec. 24 by Chairman Wadsworth of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Baker said the department planned to enter a team of American officers in the mounted military contest in the Olympic games at Antwerp and the International Horse Show in London in 1920. He added that he believed participation of officers in these contests would encourage the breeding of horses suitable for military purposes.

## Recommend General Officer Appointments.

At an executive session of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Dec. 19 Secretary of War Baker explained to the members his reasons for selecting the list of nominations for appointment as general officers submitted to the Senate on Dec. 5. After hearing Mr. Baker the committee ordered favorable reports on various Army nominations including these seven general officers: Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, James G. Harbord and Francis J. Kernan, who are nominated for permanent rank in that grade; and Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, James H. McRae and William S. Graves and Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, chief of the Transportation Division, to be brigadier generals of the Regular Army.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H.R. 11331, Mr. Martin.—To establish a Corps of Civilian Engineers in the United States Army. Such corps shall be under direction of the Chief of Engineers and may be utilized upon any work under jurisdiction of the Office of the Chief of Engineers involving river, harbor, canal or inland waterways improvements, including improvements relating to canals, lakes, embankments, levees, dikes, breakwaters, piers, or flood protection or other similar improvements. The Chief of Engineers shall upon the request of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, the Mississippi River Commission, or the California Débris Commission detail members of the corps for duty under any such agency in such number as in his opinion the requirements of the agency demand.

Sec. 2. Each member of the Corps of Civilian Engineers shall be an officer of the United States Army appointed with appropriate rank as provided in Sections 3 and 4, and shall be paid the salary and allowances, vested with all the powers, rights and privileges, and subjected to all the liabilities and duties pertaining to an officer in the Corps of Engineers of the U.S. Army, except as hereinafter in this act provided.

Sec. 3. The President is authorized and requested upon application of any civilian engineer employed at any time within three years previous to passage of this act in the office of the Chief of Engineers or by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, the Mississippi River Commission, or by the California Débris Commission, to appoint such civilian engineer, by and with advice and consent of Senate and as of date of passage of this act, as an officer of the U.S. Army in the Corps of Civilian Engineers thereof with appropriate rank to be determined as follows: Colonel, in case of twenty-five or more years' service; lieutenant colonel, twenty but less than twenty-five; major, fifteen but less than twenty; captain, ten but less than fifteen; first lieutenant, five but less than ten, and second lieutenant, in case of less than five years' service. Length of service shall be computed from date of original employment as civilian engineer in any branch of the Government service and shall include all such service as civilian engineer without deduction for any period of absence from such service resulting from dismissal for causes other than inefficiency, neglect of duty, or voluntary resignation. No such appointment

shall be made conditional upon passing of any mental or physical examination.

Sec. 4. All powers vested in Chief of Engineers, Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Mississippi River Commission, or California Débris Commission to employ or continue employment of civilian engineers shall terminate three months after passage of this act. The President is hereby authorized to appoint civilian engineers as officers of the U.S. Army in Corps of Civilian Engineers thereof in such manner and with such rank as Congress may from time to time provide. Such appointment of civilian engineers to Corps of Civilian Engineers and promotion of officers therein shall be based upon results of competitive mental and physical examinations given under direction of an examining board consisting of three officers of the corps of a rank not less than that of lieutenant colonel, to be designated by the Chief of Engineers. The board is authorized to make regulations necessary to execution of duties vested in it.

Sec. 5. No officer of the Corps of Civilian Engineers shall be subject to the jurisdiction of courts-martial, but may after public hearing be dismissed for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office, but for no other cause. Any such officer shall be in same manner as officers in Corps of Engineers of U.S. Army. Any officer in Corps of Civilian Engineers appointed to such corps in accordance with Section 3, who at time of passage of this act, has attained or passed age limit provided for in law and regulations governing such retirements, may, upon application, be retired immediately at rank he then holds and with retirement pay appropriate thereto. An officer in the Corps of Civilian Engineers shall take rank in the line of the Army according to the date at which he attains his rank.

## AMENDED ARTICLES OF WAR.

## General Crowder's Proposed Legislation.

According to an arrangement made by Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, with the sub-committee on the investigation of military justice of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Nov. 17 (as told in our issue of Nov. 22, page 366), he has submitted to the sub-committee a summary of his proposed draft of legislation amending the Articles of War dealing with military justice. This matter is to be issued in a comparative print showing the revisions suggested by General Crowder, those proposed by the so-called Kernan board, and the present law.

In the introduction to his report on this revision, General Crowder calls attention to the stern need for the administration of military justice in the Army, pointing out that "what is needed is actual punishment promptly adjudged according to law, after the best trial possible and promptly and visibly carried into execution. Without celerity and certainty of punishment of such offenders as commit their offenses within sight or knowledge of their military organizations, an army would be like a house built upon the sand; with the first storm of hardship, of peril or of adversity, it would probably disintegrate."

In his general summary of the proposed amendments to the Articles of War General Crowder says: "The experience acquired in this war, through the execution of G.O. No. 7, W.D., Jan. 17, 1918, has shown that a right of appeal in courts-martial proceedings, heretofore not accorded by law, is practicable and advantageous in order to cure such error as the exigencies of a necessarily summary trial may have permitted; that this appeal is required not simply to prevent unjust punishment which the court-martial may have adjudged (an end heretofore attained to a very great extent through clemency and the commutation and mitigation of sentences, although that fact seems not to be adequately appreciated by the public), but also and primarily to remove the stigma of conviction from the reputation of an innocent man. Experience has also shown that it is essential, in order to enable just results to be attained to the greatest possible degree, that the appeal shall include a review and a correction of errors of fact as well as errors of law, a fact the more conspicuously true because the procedure before a court-martial renders especially difficult an exact discrimination between findings of fact and rulings upon questions of law, a discrimination which even in non-military criminal courts has presented great difficulties; but that the review upon questions of fact should, of course (as in the equity practice), be restrained by the presumption of the correctness of such findings as turn upon the credibility of witnesses who are seen and heard by the lower court, but not by the appellate court."

## Stay of Execution of Sentences.

He further states that an appeal in courts-martial proceedings must be heard and determined with a promptness unattainable in non-military criminal procedure. The appellate tribunal must be free from any control of, or connection with, the organization which has conducted the proceedings to be reviewed. The proposed automatic appeal to the court of military appeals sitting in Washington, with an automatic stay of execution of sentence, would make for delays and "would vitally impair the fighting efficiency of our land forces."

In the relatively small class of cases of grace character in which the adjudged sentences involve death, dismissal not suspended, dishonorable discharge not suspended, or confinement in the penitentiary, the immediate execution of which sentences, if unjust or not legally warranted, would work serious and irreparable injury, a stay of execution should be prescribed, and in such a small number of cases can be ordered without substantially affecting thereby the discipline of the Army. It is so provided in the revision herewith.

General Crowder states that neither the morale of the troops nor the efficiency of the Army in other respects could be deemed secure under any system by which military courts should function entirely independently of superior military authority; particularly, independently of the President as Commander-in-Chief. "It is as necessary to establish safeguards against reversible error in the trial below as in the appellate review above." And this is accomplished in the revision of the law submitted. Existing regulations prescribing a thorough investigation of charges before reference for trial, with a view to reducing the number of trials, should be given statutory sanction, he recommends. It is also suggested that in framing legislation the experiences of the World War be taken into account. General Crowder points out that our troops never suffered such an experience as the British retreat from Mons, or as the French had before Verdun, or the Russians during the retreat of 1915, adding: "We cannot be certain of immunity from such trying experiences in some future war; and prudence requires that the possibility of such emergencies be kept in mind in framing legislation for the Army."

## Salient Features of Revision.

"The foregoing principles," General Crowder continues, "find their expression in the following salient features which the revision herewith submitted, if enacted into law, will introduce into the court-martial system:

1. Article 50<sup>a</sup>, establishing an appellate review and appel-

late powers, and providing for a branch of the office of the J.A.G. in distant theaters of war or remote general court-martial jurisdictions.

2. Article 8, which provides for a law member of a general court-martial with advisory powers.

3. Article 10, providing statutory procedure to be followed in investigation of charges prior to reference for trial.

"Throughout the proposed revision the recommendations of the Kernan-O'Ryan-Ogden Board and suggestions contained in S. 64 have been considered. In addition to the fundamental principles referred to in the preceding paragraphs, it has been kept in mind that to secure practical results it is essential to pay particular attention to those places where the individual comes in contact with the administration of military justice, namely, at the charge, the investigation, and the original trial.

"Briefly the provisions of this revision may be stated:

1. A charge must be preferred under oath, by any person subject to military law. (S. 64.)

2. Speedy but thorough and impartial preliminary investigation will be had in all cases. (Existing practice; Kernan; S. 64.)

3. Under the proposed revision commanding officers will be brought more frequently into personal contact with alleged offenders.

4. Disciplinary punishments, properly limited, are preferred to trial. (Existing practice.)

5. Neither trial nor punishment on trivial charges, no action by a court when disciplinary action is sufficient, no trial by either special or general court-martial when an inferior court can properly dispose of the case.

6. Junior officers made subject to disciplinary punishment as well as enlisted men. (Kernan.)

7. Limiting power of summary courts reduced to one month, in order the sooner to return offenders to the duty status.

8. Summary and special courts' power of forfeiture reduced to two-thirds of soldiers' monthly pay in order that funds for laundry, toilet necessities, etc., may be available. (Existing orders; S. 64.)

9. Maximum limitations of membership of court in special and general courts-martial removed, to prevent technical reversals in some cases; not to increase the size of courts, as quality is more important than quantity.

10. All members of the various courts to be the best available for the duty—age, training and judicial temperament considered. Statutory recognition of existing practice, and as suggested by S. 64 for summary courts.)

11. Law member of general courts-martial provided.

12. The right to counsel fully recognized. Defense counsel, and assistant defense counsel when needed, provided. (Existing law; Kernan; and S. 64.)

13. This revision rejects in its entirety the provisions of S. 64 providing for a court judge advocate with power himself to determine the sentence and to exercise other large powers heretofore vested in the court and reviewing authority.

14. The provisions of S. 64 for enlisted members of courts are rejected.

## Further Changes Suggested.

15. It rejects the peremptory challenge provision of S. 64 and the Kernan-O'Ryan-Ogden Board.

16. The oath of the trial judge advocate is changed to insert an allegation to faithfully and impartially perform his duty (existing practice should not be modified even with law member and defense counsel provided).

17. It rejects the provisions of S. 64, which introduces a prohibition against the government using depositions in cases involving dishonor and dishonorable discharge. The disciplinary condition of Army service necessitates the use of depositions.

18. Embodies in statutory form the existing practice requiring reference to a staff judge advocate for his action and advice before referring charges to a general court-martial or acting on the proceedings thereof. (S. 64.)

19. Death sentences to require three-fourths vote instead of two-thirds vote. (S. 64; Kernan Board.)

20. For convictions other than death, two-thirds vote instead of a majority vote required. (Kernan Board and S. 64 in part.)

21. Acquittals to be announced by the court. (S. 64.)

22. No reconsideration of acquittals; and no increase of sentence on revision or new trial.

23. Certain convictions, under regulations, to be announced by the court.

24. The proposed revision authorizes the President to prescribe limits of punishment in time of war as well as in time of peace. It rejects the feature of S. 64 prescribing maximum penalties for each offense. Offenses in the military service are committed under such varying conditions as to make statutory standardization impracticable.

25. Limits penitentiary confinement in time of peace to the maximum period of the civil war on which such confinement is based.

26. Willful absence from dangerous duty is made desertion as it is in the British service. (S. 64.)

27. Failure to expedite action on charges is made a specific offense.

28. It rejects the provisions of S. 64 which would permit only the President to confirm death sentences in cases of guerrillas, war traitors, or any enemy violating the laws of war, no matter how revolting the crime, or how great the necessity of repressing such actions, and irrespective of what distance from Washington our troops may be operating.

29. It likewise rejects the provision of S. 64 that drunkenness on duty in the zone of combat is a capital offense.

30. Certain felonies are made triable under the ninety-third article of war which have heretofore been triable only under the general article.

31. Provides for an adequate legal review of all trials by general courts-martial, and for effective appellate power.

## FORT BAYARD.

Fort Bayard, N.M., Dec. 15, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. Welles entertained on Dec. 14 with a Dutch supper for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Scott, Major and Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Tessie Fox, Miss Jackson and Capt. and Mrs. Ransom. Major and Mrs. Weller, Captain Kearns and Captain Faughted were among the guests at a supper given on Sunday by Miss Harding at the Nurses' Red Cross House.

Mrs. Jones, mother of Capt. Matthew H. Jones, Q.M.C., arrived last week from San Francisco to be with her son this winter. Mrs. Whiteley, wife of Capt. Joseph H. Whiteley, M.C., and baby came on last week to be with Captain Whiteley, Colonel Kilburn, I.G.D., spent a few days on the post last week.

The Occupational Therapy Exhibit on Dec. 5, conducted by Mrs. Robert M. Fox, chief aid, and her assistants, was by far the most interesting and complete exhibit of work done by patients in this hospital. Unique articles were made from the century plant, a species of cactus which predominates in this section of the country. It was cleverly utilized for lamps, jardinières, pin-cushions, and hanging flower baskets. Knitting, beading and baskets were beautifully done by patients unable to leave their beds. Nineteen prizes were awarded by the Red Cross for the best specimens of handwork, the judges being Mrs. R. M. Ferguson, of Tyrone, Mrs. George Fletcher and Miss Wilder.

Lieutenant Morrison motored to El Paso last week on a short leave, Lieut. Robert Wood (discharged), who was a visitor on the post last week, accompanying him. Capt. Harry Adams left on the 9th for San Antonio on a twenty-day leave. On Dec. 10 Mr. I. B. D. Hollowell, the new field director of the Red Cross here, arrived to take the place of Mr. Lucas, who received his discharge and left for his home in North Carolina. Mr. Hollowell has recently returned from overseas, where he spent fourteen months. He was with the Red Cross at Camp Cody also for several months.

Many hunters have been out from the post recently, taking advantage of the last few weeks of open season. Colonel Turner and Lieutenant Colonel Rockhill, M.C., retired, spent the weekend at Lyons Lake, duck-shooting. Capt. M. H. Jones, Lieutenants De Jeganovic, Wornall and Criderman motored to the Mangas on Saturday for doves and quail. Capt. Warren Stier-



ling returned yesterday from a thirty-day leave spent in Philadelphia.

Mr. Frederick Thompson, of Chicago, arrived this week to visit his brother, Lieut. Donald Thompson. Mr. Thompson has spent the last three years in South America with the United Fruit Company. Mrs. Lassier, of Fort Worth, Texas, is the house guest of her daughter, Mrs. Thompson, having come to spend Christmas. Capt. C. A. Davis left Dec. 13 for a twenty-day leave.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 24, 1919.

The French armored cruiser Jeanne D'Arc arrived in the Annapolis roads on Monday. Formal calls were made by Rear Admiral Scates, Superintendent of the Academy, and by Captain Jollivet, commanding the cruiser. The French officers will be guests at a number of social functions while here. The Jeanne D'Arc is 475 feet in length and has a displacement of 11,270 tons. The cruiser was here in 1917. She carries an armament of forty-two guns, of varying caliber, and two submerged torpedo tubes.

Rear Admiral A. H. Scates, Superintendent of the Academy, and Mrs. Scates entertained on Monday at a dinner-dance Captain Jollivet, of the French armored cruiser Jeanne D'Arc, and ten of his officers, with twenty-one other guests. Dancing after dinner continued until midnight. The home guests were Capt. and Mrs. Scates, Messrs. Benson, Heap, Richards, Vernon, Johnson, Comdr. and Mrs. Taffender, Comdr. and Mrs. Abbott, Miss Scates, Miss Bruce, Miss Guest, and Colonel Duval, U.S.A. The decorations were poinsettias and Christmas greens. On Friday last Admiral and Mrs. Scates entertained at a dinner-dance Admiral and Mrs. Meritt, Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter, Comdr. and Mrs. Allen, Fairchild, Kilduff, Smith and Garrison, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wentworth, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Ralston and others. There were twenty-eight guests in all. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Scates will omit their weekly Wednesday reception next week and will receive on New Year's Day.

Christmas holidays with the midshipmen began on Wednesday and over 1,000 made their exit that day to be at home with friends. Extra Christmas leave having been granted the corps by the Superintendent, all qualified by good conduct availed themselves of this privilege. The order having become effective at 12:30 Dec. 24, extra trains were put on the trolley roads leaving Annapolis to accommodate the midshipmen. All on leave are expected to report at roll call for supper on Sunday, Dec. 28.

On Sunday afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church here the infant son of Lieut. Charles Gladden, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gladden was christened by the rector, Rev. Silas E. Persons. The child received the name of Joseph Girault, after its maternal grandfather. The baby's great-grandfather, Professor Girault, was one of the founders of this church. It was established in 1846, the year after the Naval Academy was located at Annapolis. Professor Girault was one of the first instructors of the Naval Academy, and was the author of Girault's French grammar.

A daughter, Christine, was born to Lieut. Frederick B. Craven, U.S.N., and Mrs. Craven on Dec. 20 at Norwich, Conn. Mrs. Charles A. Styer, wife of Associate Professor Styer, of the Naval Academy, had an operation performed on Tuesday for appendicitis, which she stood well.

Mrs. John T. Bowers, wife of Commander Bowers, with her two sons, is here from Philadelphia spending Christmas with Mrs. Richard H. Green, mother of Mrs. Bowers, and her two brothers, Dr. T. Kent Green and John M. Green. Capt. Roscoe Arnett, U.S.M.C., has joined his wife at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Jefferson. Captain Del Valle, U.S.M.C., and daughter, Kitty, are here spending the holidays.

Capt. Wat T. Cluverius, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cluverius held their bi-monthly reception on Saturday, when Mrs. Lawrence Heap, Mrs. Arthur N. Brown, Mrs. J. S. Abbott, Mrs. Ralston and Mrs. Van Auker assisted. Ensign Sampson Scott spent the week-end here with his aunt, Mrs. Cluverius.

Chaplain Sydney K. Evans has returned from a visit of a week to his home in Cranston, Pa., with his sisters, Mrs. Lewis, wife of Lieut. Comdr. B. W. Lewis, is on a visit to her home in Christville, Ohio, where her husband is expected to join her during the holidays.

Mrs. W. D. Brereton, of Murray Hill, entertained on Wednesday at bridge in honor of Mrs. Ten Eyck, mother of Lieutenant Commander Ten Eyck, who is visiting her son here. There were six tables. After the games a number of friends joined for tea. Mrs. George T. Melvin poured tea and Mrs. Johnson served fruit punch. Mrs. Katherine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., has been visiting friends here.

Mrs. F. V. McNair, widow of Rear Admiral McNair, has returned to her apartments in Carvel Hall for the winter. Lieut. D. W. Coe, on duty at Portsmouth, Va., has joined his family here for the holidays.

Miss Jessie Garrison, daughter of Professor Garrison, U.S.N., and Mrs. Garrison, a student at Chatham School for Girls at Chatham, Va., is here to spend the holidays with her parents. Miss Margaret Mahler, of St. Paul, Minn., is the guest of Lieut. L. C. Stevens, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stevens.

After a visit here of two months Madame Ch. Cabaret Des Pres, mother-in-law of Instr. Molton L. Colton, of the Naval Academy, sailed on Tuesday for Paris. Col. J. Malcolm Graham, U.S.A., son of Mrs. William Montrose Graham and the late General Graham, U.S.A., with his wife and two daughters, is here to spend Christmas with Instr. Carroll B. Alden, of the Naval Academy. Colonel Graham is the brother of Mrs. Alden and Mrs. Scates, wife of Superintendent Scates, of the Naval Academy.

Edward C. Ewen, of Portsmouth, N.H., has been re-elected the captain of the Navy team for next year. He has played on the football squad for three years. He was injured last season, but started with the team in the game with the Army this fall and played most of the time during the game.

Pennsylvania defeated the Naval Academy at basketball here Saturday afternoon by 30 to 17. Pennsylvania made most of her points on dashing dribbles and clever shots by McNichol and the stray shooting of Sweeney, who turned ten of his thirteen chances from the foul line into points. The visitors took a substantial lead early in the game, the entire margin of victory being made in the first half. That period ended 23 to 10, and in the second each of the teams scored seven points. The Navy played a desperate defense in this period, and McNichol, who had scored from the court five times in the first half, was only able to put it through the ring once. Peck made the other field goal in the half, and Sweeney shot safely from the foul line on three of his four chances. The Navy scored but four field goals during the game. Byerly got two in the first half and Davis one, and Burkholder, who succeeded Davis, once in the second. The other scores were made by Byerly, who had sixteen chances and turned nine of them into points.

The Naval Academy, for the first time in its history, is going to allow boxing in the list of its intercollegiate sports. Mdan. Edward Wright Schell, of Iowa, of the First Class, has been elected captain of the "varsity" boxing team. Mr. "Spiky" Webb, who trained the 28th Division in boxing, and who also trained the victorious American team which made such a splendid record in the inter-allied games held in Paris in June and July, 1918, is now boxing instructor of the Naval Academy. Seventy-five men reported in one day for the team, and are working out daily in the hopes of making a "varsity" team.

#### CHRISTMAS TREE AT FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Dec. 23, 1919.

The annual Christmas tree was given at Fort Totten on Sunday, Dec. 21. Gifts were distributed to eighty-five children and each enlisted man of the command was remembered with appropriate presents. The Palace Theater, of New York, sent six numbers to entertain the command and the program was appropriate and of very high character. Major Packard acted the part of Santa Claus and his gracious interpretation was a delight not only to the kiddies but to everyone present.

Mesdames Lewery, Garret, Hogan, Hunter and Epling assisted Chaplain Houlihan in the entire arrangement, and the tree was easily the best ever seen at Totten. The spirit of

Christmas was extended to the men and the celebration made a deep impression upon them all.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1919.

Mrs. MacArthur entertained on Wednesday with a large and beautifully appointed tea for the ladies of the post at the Superintendent's quarters. The hostess was assisted in receiving the guests by Mesdames Danford, Timberlake, Reynolds, Gance and Coleman. The rooms had been charmingly decorated with flowers and plants, and the large dining room was especially attractive with potted palms, garlands of amilax and centerpiece of pink roses on the table. The ladies who served salad and poured tea and coffee were Mesdames Watson, Carter, Householder, Greene, J. K. Browne, Gage, Morrison and Kahle; fruit punch was served by Mrs. Newman and Mrs. Mitchell, and a number of charming young matrons assisted in the dining room. On Wednesday evening the annual dinner was held at the officers' mess. General MacArthur, presiding and acting as toastmaster, paid a beautiful tribute to the officers who had died during the last year. He introduced Colonels Wilcox and Holt, the speakers of the evening.

Major and Mrs. Watson had dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. Holt, Capt. and Mrs. Morrison. Mrs. Grady, of Baltimore, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Manley, for Christmas. Capt. and Mrs. Crittenger and baby son went to Indiana to spend Christmas with Captain Crittenger's family. They will go on later to Texas to visit Mrs. Crittenger's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Woodhull, at San Antonio. Capt. Herbert Danbarburn is in Florida to spend Christmas with his mother at St. Augustine. Mrs. Cleveland Garrison, of Washington, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Householder. Colonel Garrison will join her here for Christmas.

Col. and Mrs. Fieberger had luncheon on Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Logan, Miss Fieberger. Dr. and Mrs. Mahel have gone on a month's leave to Baltimore, where they will visit relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hines have returned to Washington after a visit of two months with Capt. and Mrs. Hines. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger and Miss Fieberger had a few guests in for tea at the club on Tuesday to meet their guests for the day, Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Butler, of Sandhurst, England, and Miss Stemmler, of New York. Mrs. Asensio assisted the hostess in pouring tea.

Miss Elsie Stuart is home from Vassar for the holidays. Miss Vermilion, a student at Wellesley, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. J. K. Brown. Miss Grace Arrowsmith is at home from the Emma Willard School at Troy, Major and Mrs. Watson and their son, Cadet Numa Watson, are spending a short Christmas leave in Pennsylvania. Col. John F. Hayden and Cadet Fred Hayden were guests of Col. and Mrs. Carter on Sunday. Col. José Rivas Rojas, of the Venezuelan army, visited the post on Friday and was shown around by Lieutenant Harrison.

Colonel Timberlake has returned to the post after a fortnight's leave in Tennessee. The Reading Club met on Thursday with Mrs. Phelan, who read her paper on "The Spirit of Christmas." Current events were given by Mrs. Gage. The small son of Capt. and Mrs. Hines, Charles Boes Hines, celebrated his fourth birthday on Saturday with a party for several little friends—Janet Danford, Frances Cramer, Jack Daly, Charlie Tyng and Helen Hines. Games and birthday cake pleased all the guests. Fitzhugh Lee Rhea, son of Col. and Mrs. Rhea, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Lewis Brown. Col. and Mrs. Danford have a young guest, Master Hathaway, with them for the Christmas holidays. Capt. and Mrs. Douglas Greene and sons have gone to Washington to visit Mrs. Greene's parents. Col. and Mrs. Lenihan, for Christmas, Julius Farn, who has been spending some months with his brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Marsh, has gone to his home on the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to spend Christmas.

Academic duties were suspended on Dec. 23 and will not be resumed until Jan. 2. The cadets of the two higher classes have gone on leave until New Year's Day at noon; the Second Class has planned to have dinner at the Astor on New Year's eve.

Capt. and Mrs. Arnold have moved into the quarters recently vacated by Colonel Laflamme, No. 47. The Laflammes have taken the Rodney Smith quarters, No. 66, at the South End. The children's school was closed on Dec. 19 and will be reopened on Jan. 5. There was special Christmas music at the service at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday and at Sunday school afterward; the teachers distributed the gifts to the members of the children's classes.

The children's Christmas tree was held on Monday afternoon in the gymnasium, and a program of songs and music by the U.S.M.A. band was given before Santa Claus arrived in person to distribute candy and oranges to all the little people present. The huge, beautifully decorated tree was placed at one end of the gymnasium and was admired by the audience. Santa Claus made a pleasant speech to the children and danced with them around the tree. Afterward the film, "Miss George Washington," with Marguerite Clarke as heroine, was shown. All the children of the post and most of the parents were present.

A cadet hop was held on Saturday evening, and moving pictures were also shown in the gymnasium on that evening. The new schedule of cadet hops is as follows: Jan. 10 and 24; Feb. 14 and 28—all from eight p.m. to midnight.

The Army basketball team were victors again in the game with the New York University on Dec. 20 by a score of 17 to 14. The plebe team, however, was beaten by the freshmen team from the same University by a score of 16 to 12 while the big game was going on. The work of Dabozies at center, and Clatterbos and Pfeiffer at right and left guard, respectively, were the chief features of the Army game, although Dabozies went out of the play for too many persons fouled together with Johnson and Patterson. The Army line-up in the "varsity" game was: Johnson, r.f.; Patterson, l.f.; Dabozies, c.; Clatterbos, r.g.; Pfeiffer, l.g. Goals from field—Johnson, 2; Clatterbos, Pfeiffer, 2. Goals from foul—Pfeiffer, 7. Substitutions—Timberman for Johnson, Cross for Patterson, Morse for Dabozies. The Army plebe line-up: Stone, r.f.; Lawrence, l.f.; Barbour, c.; Dowling, r.g.; Minty, l.g. Goals from field—Stone, Barbour, 2; Dowling, Lawrence, 2. Goals from foul—Barbour, 1. Substitutions—Whitson for Barbour, Merchant for Minty.

#### INSPECTION OF PORTO RICO REGIMENT.

San Juan, P.R., Dec. 13, 1919.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, Major General Chamberlain, I.G., and many other officers arrived at this post on Dec. 10. At 5 p.m. the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry passed in review before them. The troops passed in column of platoons and the lines were perfectly straight and the marching excellent.

In a memorandum issued by Colonel James on Dec. 12 the regimental commander took "great pleasure in announcing to the command that the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff and the Inspector General of the Army complimented the regiment upon the soldierly bearing, neat appearance, steadiness and marching of the troops, as noted by them in their recent inspection of the post of San Juan and Hato Barracks. That the demonstration of efficiency and soldierly conduct made a favorable impression is a cause of satisfaction to all who have contributed to the result and an assurance of excellence in the future."

After the inspection of the regiment the command was assembled in the big patio of the Infantry barracks and Secretary Baker addressed the regiment. Among the things he said were that the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry could be compared with any one of the best regiments of the mainland; that when the World War broke out the War Department unhesitatingly sent the regiment to guard the most vulnerable place of the whole world and it was done most satisfactorily; that the people of Porto Rico had done a great work during the war and that he was proud to see before him a bunch of men—Americans—so smart, so neat and so soldierly in appearance, and that he would report this to our great Commander-in-Chief.

Among others in the Secretary's party were Mrs. Newton D. Baker, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Stevens and other ladies. After the review the gentlemen went to the Condado-Vander-

bilt Hotel, where a splendid dinner was served. The Secretary, the Governor of Porto Rico and prominent members of the principal political parties of the island made speeches. The ladies were entertained at the Governor's palace by Mrs. Lewis, the Governor's mother-in-law. After dinner the party went to the Casino de Porto Rico, where a reception and dance was held. Late in the evening the party left the Casino for the boat, and next morning inspected Henry Barracks, at Cayay, Porto Rico.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 21, 1919.

Major Perry Miles entertained with a luncheon on Saturday at the Hotel Muehlbach, followed by a party to "Chu Chin Chow" at the Shubert Theater in Kansas City, Mo., for Major and Mrs. Hugh Drum, Miss Anna C. Reame, Mrs. Eugene Burr, Miss Polly Fleming, of Burlington, Iowa, Miss Marion Darrah and Major J. R. Procter.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Sherburne Whipple honored their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Klemm, of Kansas City, Mo., with a dinner Friday, when the guests included Major and Mrs. Mark Brooks, Major and Mrs. L. J. McNair, Capt. and Mrs. Loran C. Grieves, Major J. M. Love and Capt. W. C. Short. Colonel Peron, of the French army, instructor at the General Service School, entertained with a jolly supper following the hop Friday at the officers' club, the guests being Miss McKee, Miss Mildred McKee, Miss Smith, of Montana, Miss Marion Darrah; Miss Hortense Short, Miss Margaret Murphy, Miss Laura V. Adams; Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum, Col. T. W. Merrill, Captains Evans, Price, Milley, Flynn, Hale, Colonel Peron and Mr. Horace Runkle.

Major Gen. and Mrs. James H. McKee celebrated the thirty-second anniversary of their marriage with a family reunion on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Owen S. Albright left Sunday for a ten days' visit for the holiday season with Captain Albright's relatives in Tennessee.

Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum entertained with a card party Saturday at the quarters of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Otto B. Rosenbaum, in compliment to her cousin, Miss Alice Sigworth, from Benton, Texas. Michigan was the game played and the guests included Miss McArthur, Miss Jean McArthur, Miss Minnie, Miss McKee, Miss Mildred McKee, Miss Allen, Miss Laura V. Adams, Miss Smith, of Montana, Miss Konda, of San Francisco, Miss Fleming, of Burlington, Col. T. W. Merrill, Major Naideen, Col. D. W. McNery, Captains Stewart, Milley, Price, Flynn, Hosland, Lieutenants Hodges, Covington, Mr. Rosenbaum and Mr. Horace Runkle.

Miss McArthur and Miss Jean McArthur were hostesses at a beautiful dinner Friday at the quarters of their parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. C. McArthur, for Miss Marion Darrah, Miss Laura V. Adams, Miss Hortense Short, Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Sherrill, Capt. J. A. Stewart, H. K. Price, Evans, W. H. Hale and Mr. Davis. Col. and Mrs. Robert Howell, jr., have arrived from Camp Pike to join their small son, Robert Howell, 3d, who has been visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Tarr. Col. and Mrs. Howell will remain as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tarr until Jan. 1. Miss Anna C. Reame has returned from a visit in Kansas City, Mo., as the guest of Miss Elizabeth Marsh. During her stay Mrs. Reame will honoré at a handsome dinner given at the Hotel Muehlbach.

On Saturday evening a beautiful masque dance was given at Pope Hall by the members of the A.B.C. Club. The party was for the very young society set and for the occasion the hall was elaborately decorated. There were many beautiful and clever costumes. Among the members of the club are Mesars. Ted Ryther, president; Dwight Ryther, Frederick Munson, James Welborn, Charles Muir, Charles Stone, and Carroll Pierce. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. J. Charles Stone and Miss Reame. Mrs. W. S. Wood left last week for Camp Grant, Ill., to spend the holidays with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Bell. Major Wood left Saturday to join Mrs. Wood for the holiday season.

Miss Evelyn Comstock entertained on Saturday at the quarters of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Harry Comstock, before the children's hop. The guests were the Misses Hattie Brooks, Ethel Andrea, Georgia West, Tyke Naylor, Katherine Nesbit, Frances Hopson, Margaret Chesham, Margaret Jackson, Mrs. Tice, Margaret Sherburne, Zeta Bowen, Jane Rahkopf, Lucile Price, Dorothy Stritzinger, Roy Holbrook, George Riggs, Philip McArthur, Lawrence Halstead, Francis Porter, Billy Chatham, Jack Stone, Tom Sherburne, Fred Stritzinger, Preston Taulbee, Fred Reeder, John Nesbitt, Byard Schindel, Scott Riggs and Paul Stokes.

Miss Hortense Short entertained at a dinner Friday for the Misses McKee, and Misses Grace Kinnison, Helen Ohnsd, Frances Reynolds, Elizabeth Rosenbaum, Captains Evans, Milley, McNaughton, Colonel Merrill, Naideen, Lieutenants La Coutre and Hodges, Mesars. Willis Vanderchmidt and Horace Runkle.

Lieut. Joseph Cranston, of Columbus, Ga., is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cranston, in Leavenworth. Lieut. Clarkson McNary came Monday from Columbus, Ga., to spend Christmas in Leavenworth with his mother, Mrs. O. C. McNary, who is the guest of her mother, Mrs. W. D. Kelly, who has been seriously ill for several weeks. Miss Scates, of Montana, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Taylor. Col. and Mrs. K. T. Smith entertained with a dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Otto B. Rosenbaum, Col. and Mrs. Joseph Topham and Major and Mrs. William Nalle.

Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Sherrill left Saturday for a ten days' stay in Albany, N.Y., whence they will go to Camp Funston, Kas., for station.

Mrs. Orrin B. Meyer was hostess at luncheon for Mesdames Bond, Lyale, Carnoy, Wilson, Ripley, Bolman, Samuel, Wherry, Snyder, Burr and Miss Fitzwilliam. Col. John West arrived last week from Washington, D.C., to join Mrs. West, who is the guest of her mother, Mrs. William Parmelee. Col. and Mrs. West will return Monday to Philadelphia and spend Christmas with their sons, who are attending college at Wayne, Pa., and Dr. and Mrs. I. B. Willets. They will sail on Jan. 1 for France, where Colonel West will be assistant military attaché at Paris.

Col. and Mrs. Silas A. Wolf, of Carlisle, Pa., who came Monday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Wolf's mother, Mrs. Martha Sawyer, left Friday for the South, to remain during the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Irving Parmelee, of Leavenworth, on Thursday honored Col. and Mrs. John West at a bridge dinner for sixteen guests. Miss Jean Darrah, who attends Holton Arms School at Washington, is spending the holidays with her parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Darrah.

Col. and Mrs. F. D. Webster are at Ginger Hill, Pittsburgh, Pa., to spend Christmas with Mrs. Webster's aunt, Miss George. Their daughters, the Misses Mary and Anne, who attend college at Vassar and Miss Madeline's in Washington, have joined them. Col. and Mrs. Webster will return to Leavenworth about Jan. 10.

Misses Lou and Jane Uline arrived Tuesday from Washington and New York, to spend the holidays with their mother, Mrs. Willis Uline. Miss Elizabeth Bittmann, of Washburn College, Topeka, was week-end guest of Mrs. Willis Uline. Major and Mrs. T. B. Simmons entertained a number of guests at a supper Sunday. Mrs. Byard Schindel entertained with a supper Saturday at the officers' club for Colonel Schindel and the members of his class.

The 10th Field Signal Battalion left Saturday for Camp Funston, where they will be stationed permanently. This unit had very few soldiers in it and it is said that a battalion organized to its full peace strength will be sent here to replace it.

A large number of officers left Fort Leavenworth Saturday and Sunday to spend the Christmas holidays with friends in nearby cities. The schools will have a ten-day holiday.

Sergt. Patrick Cooper, Company K, 40th Infantry, has received notice from his attorneys that he will receive one-third of an estate valued at \$600,000 which was left by his grandfather, who died sometime ago. His grandfather was James Callahan, of Atlanta, Ga., who was known as the sawmill king of the state and was the owner of some of the largest sawmills in the country.

The pupils of the Fort Leavenworth school gave their annual entertainment Friday in Pope Hall. The entertainment was one of the best ever given by the students and a large number of people were in attendance. The entertainment was directed by Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, morale officer; Major C. B. Stone, educational and recreational officer, and Miss McCaffery, principal of the school.

R. P. Tunney, forty-six years old, a retired sergeant, U.S.A., (Continued on next page.)



(Continued from preceding page.)

committed suicide on Thursday. Tunney shot himself in the forehead at his home in Leavenworth and died at the post hospital in the afternoon. Despondency, the result of failing health, caused the act. After thirty years of Army service Richard Tunney was retired July 15, this year. In September, 1917, he was commissioned a first lieutenant and ordered to Newport News, Va., where he was later promoted to a captain. While in the Service he suffered a nervous breakdown and was taken to the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington for treatment. Besides his widow he is survived by two step-sons, Edward and Wilfred Tyhurst, who are members of the Army School Detachment. There was a military funeral at the National Cemetery.

General Pershing's party will visit Fort Leavenworth on Jan. 9 and will remain until the following evening, when he will leave for Camp Funston and Fort Riley. A reception will be given General Pershing on Friday evening, Jan. 9, which will be attended by all the officers in station here. General Pershing will make a thorough inspection of the three branches of the schools during his visit to Fort Leavenworth. There are a large number of officers on duty here who were under General Pershing's command in the World War.

Henry Mehl, a prominent druggist who died on Saturday at his home in Leavenworth, was the father of Lieut. Byron H. Mehl, a first lieutenant in the 12th Field Artillery, who was killed in action July 21, 1918.

## PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 25, 1919.

Lieut. Comdr. Preston Haines, who is attached to the U.S.S. South Carolina, is home on leave for the holidays with his family at 2104 Shunk street. Mrs. Grey, of Washington, D.C., is visiting her niece, Mrs. Preston Haines, at 2104 Shunk street.

Lieut. Comdr. Everett Le Roy Gayhart, C.O., and Mrs. Gayhart entertained at Christmas dinner informally for Lieut. and Mrs. William Herzberg. Mrs. Roger Welles, wife of Rear Admiral Welles, U.S.S. Minnesota, is much better and will soon be able to leave the Pennsylvania Hospital. Lieut. Comdr. Chester C. Jersey, aid to Admiral Welles, is spending the Christmas holidays with his family at Hackensack, N.J.

Lieut. Comdr. Everett Le Roy Gayhart, C.O., and Mrs. Gayhart have moved into their new home at Sixty-ninth and Market streets, Upper Darby. Mrs. E. Eager Galbreth, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Raymond S. Keyes, at her home, 3102 Shunk street, for several weeks, left Thursday for Pensacola, Fla., to spend the holidays with Mrs. J. F. Taylor before leaving for her home in Hollywood, Calif.

Francis W. Taylor spent a few days with Mrs. Keyes on his way South to spend two weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Taylor, and then he will return to school at Lawrenceville, N.J.

Lieut. William Herzberg, U.S.N., Mrs. Herzberg and two daughters, Ruth and Helene, expect to move into their new home on Lincoln drive, Germantown, the first of the year, the Lieutenant having been detached from the Wisconsin and ordered to duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

## 4TH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 20, 1919.

Major Gen. John L. Hines, commanding the 4th Division, has expressed his most hearty support of the movement for the erection of a monument in memory of those of the 4th Division who lost their lives in action in France. The monument will be placed in the Arlington Cemetery. Lieut. Col. James W. Everington, recently returned from Europe, has been assigned to the 4th Division headquarters.

Col. P. H. McCook has taken the presidency of the 39th Infantry branch of the United States Infantry Association. Lieut. A. Gluckman has been appointed secretary of the organization. The 58th Infantry has established a branch of the Infantry Association.

## PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Puget Sound, Wash., Dec. 19, 1919.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harry A. Field entertained at an informal dinner on Wednesday, honoring Mrs. V. L. Cottman, who expects to leave this week for California for an extended visit. Other guests included Rear Admiral and Mrs. Josiah McKean, Judge and Mrs. French, Capt. and Mrs. Waldo Evans, Comdr. and Mrs. Ridgely, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Capt. T. A. Berryhill and Lieut. Comdr. S. D. Hart.

Mrs. Harriet Brown, Mrs. V. L. Cottman and Mrs. Waldo Evans were hostesses at a dinner party on Nov. 27 at the home of Mrs. Brown. The guests were Capt. W. V. Pratt and John E. Y. Blakely, Lieut. Comdrs. and Mesdames Beardall, Kelcher and Chew, Capt. and Mrs. Evans, Miss Eleanor Klink and Miss Louise Meyer, of San Francisco, Lieut. Comdr. K. L. Hill, Lieut. P. M. Potter, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. D. Harrison, U.S.N.

The officers of the U.S.S. Arkansas entertained at an informal dinner on Nov. 26 on board the Arkansas. Later the guests enjoyed the dance given by the officers of the navy yard in the sail loft. Lieut. J. M. Moss, who has been confined in the naval hospital by illness, is now convalescent. Capt. Luther E. Gregory, C.E.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Gregory entertained at a musicale on Thursday evening at their quarters in the navy yard in honor of Miss Marie Zandt, soprano, of New York, and Mrs. Zoe Pearl Park, contralto.

## 2D DIVISION MOTOR SCHOOL.

Camp Travis, Texas, Dec. 20, 1919.

The officers and men of the 2d Division Motor School, which began on Dec. 15, 1919, are just completing the first week of the course. Capt. S. G. Fairchild, 17th Field Art., is in charge of the school. Due to lack of proper equipment and buildings, the present course was planned as a chauffeurs' course. This course, however, is complete, and includes not only instruction in driving but the theory, repair and proper care of all standard types of Government motor vehicles. The course will last six weeks and the present enrolment includes twenty officers and thirty-five enlisted men. Competent civilian and Army instructors have been obtained and the instruction will be carried on in seven classes and sixteen lectures.

The class in ignition is taught the Delco and Magneto systems and their various modifications. Practical work on each class of car in the school is carried out and all wiring systems are traced by the students. The theory and adjustment of the carburetor are given for all standard types of carburetors. The correct proportions of air and gas are learned and the cause and effect of improper adjustment. The effect of a defective engine in relation to the carburetor is taken up also. The course in tires consists of repair and proper methods of using tubes and casings and best methods of preserving rubber; instruction in tire rims and proper pressures for working tires.

The class in the Dodge car affords the student instruction in driving, caring for and the disassembling and assembling the car in all its parts. The students are taught the differences in construction of the so-called pleasure car. The care, driving and repair of Liberty, F.W.D., White trucks, reconnaissance cars and the difference in transmission are subjects covered in the class in trucks. The course in motorcycles

covers repairing and driving. As this vehicle is vastly different from the automobile and truck, students who volunteer are given a much longer course in this class.

The post-graduate or live work class is for the benefit of those who have successfully completed one course and who enroll for the next. These students are placed under supervision of an old and experienced mechanic and are taught by practical experience to repair all kinds of motor vehicles. Officers owning cars can have them repaired by the school free of charge, the owners buying all new parts installed. This work gives the student a great variety of experience and is one of the most popular classes. All work which does not require the use of a machine shop is done.

The course is so proportioned that every student attends one of the truck, Dodge, White or motorcycle courses for two weeks and spends one week in each of the other five courses. In this way a graduate will be familiar with any of the standard types. Driving is started after the first week of the course, and the last two weeks are used to instruct the students how to combat minor disorders, which frequently occur in the motor when on the road. By teaching the men to drive, care for and make ordinary repairs, the course, though elementary, is thorough and complete.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

## BORN.

BESSION.—Born at Washington, D.C., Dec. 20, 1919, to the wife of Capt. F. S. Besson, U.S.A., a daughter, Jean Besson.

BOATWRIGHT.—Born at Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 14, 1919, to the wife of Capt. John R. Boatwright, 10th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Boatwright a son, John Reuben Boatwright, Jr.

BROWN.—Born at Washington, D.C., Dec. 18, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Carey H. Brown, Engrs., U.S.A., a son, Carey H. Brown, Jr.

CHAMBERS.—Born to Col. John S. Chambers, Q.M.C., and Mrs. Chambers at Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, 1919, a daughter, Jean Lawrie Hart.

CRAVEN.—Born at Norwich, Conn., Dec. 20, 1919, a daughter, Christine Craven, to Lieut. Frederick B. Craven, U.S.N., and Mrs. Craven.

LEININGER.—Born at Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 12, 1919, a daughter, Mary Ann Leininger, to Lieut. Daniel B. Leininger, Vets. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Leininger.

MOREY.—Born at Oakland, Calif., Nov. 30, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Morey, U.S.N., a daughter, Lillian Frances Morey.

SCOBIE.—Born at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 15, 1919, to the wife of Capt. S. Scobie, 49th U.S. Inf., a son.

SOWELL.—Born at New London, Conn., Dec. 22, 1919, a daughter, Mary-Ellen Sowell, to Lieut. Comdr. Ingram C. Sowell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sowell.

WAESCHE.—Born at Seattle, Wash., Dec. 7, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Russell R. Waesche, U.S.C.G., a son.

WOODBERRY.—Born at Washington, D.C., Dec. 22, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Col. J. H. Woodberry, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a daughter.

## MARRIED.

ANDERSON—GREENLEAF.—At New York city Dec. 23, 1919, Capt. Glen H. Anderson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grace Marie Greenleaf.

CHALLACOMBE—FRENCH.—At Camaguey, Cuba, Nov. 26, 1919, Lieut. Arthur Daniel Challacombe, U.S.M.C., and Miss Gwendolen Ermienne French.

DUNCAN—SLEMONS.—At Orlando, Fla., Dec. 16, 1919, Lieut. Col. Thomas Duncan, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Miss Sarah Shields Slemons.

FAUST—STOCKLEN.—At Paris, France, Dec. 8, 1919, Capt. Howard Patterson Faust, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mlle. Renée Henriette Stocklen, daughter of Madame Stocklen and the late Col. Leon Stocklen.

GRESHAM—SAUNDERS.—At San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 13, 1919, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Gresham, U.S.A., and Mrs. Maude Phillips Saunders.

GRIFFITH—HIRSCHFELD.—At San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 26, 1919, Capt. Llewellyn Brooks Griffith, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Lise Hirschfeld.

KELLER—HICKS.—At New Rochelle, N.Y., Nov. 21, 1919, Lieut. George Monteth Keller, U.S.N., and Miss Marion Hicks, daughter of Mr. Clarence J. Hicks, of New Rochelle.

SEARS—BULLARD.—At New York city Dec. 24, 1919, Comdr. Arthur W. Sears, U.S.N., and Mrs. Helen R. Bullard.

SHOCK—PREDDY.—At New York city, Nov. 25, 1919, Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Macy Shock, U.S.N., and Miss Evelyn Preddy.

WOLLESON—BEECH.—At Yardley-Hastings, Northamptonshire, England, Nov. 18, 1919, Comdr. E. A. Wolleson, U.S.N., and Miss Daisy May Beech.

## DIED.

ARMES.—Died at Atlantic City, N.J., Dec. 18, 1919, Major George A. Armes, U.S.A., retired.

BOONE.—Died at Fort Lyon, Colo., Dec. 17, 1919, Lieut. Comdr. William Boone, Constr. Corps, U.S.N.

CLEAVE.—Died, at Brest, France, on Dec. 15, 1917, Lieut. John C. Cleave, U.S.A.

CORNELL.—Died at San Rafael, Calif., Dec. 15, 1919, Mrs. Channing B. Cornell, sister of Comdr. R. Roller Richardson, Med. Corps, U.S.N.

HODGE.—Died at New York city, Dec. 21, 1919, Col. Henry Wilson Hodge, formerly in the Engineers, National Army.

LEWIS.—There will be an anniversary mass for Mr. Richard Lewis, father of Mrs. J. Madison Downs and Mrs. John J. Moore, Monday morning, Dec. 29, at 9:30 in St. Paul's Church, at 117th street and Park avenue, New York city. Friends invited.

PURVINE.—Died at Salem, Ore., Dec. 23, 1919, Mrs. Pauline Purvine, mother of Mrs. Willis, wife of Major Percy Willis, Coast Art., U.S.A., of Fort Andrews, Mass.

READ.—Died at San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 14, 1919, Col. Robert D. Read, U.S.A., retired.

SMITH.—Died at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 22, 1919, Lieut. Col. Andrew W. Smith, U.S.A. (captain, Cav., Regular Army).

TUCBORNE.—Died Dec. 23, 1919, at March Field, Riverside, Calif., Lieut. Herbert Tucborne, U.S.A.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., Dec. 17, 1919.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Darnell, dental surgeon, has been granted a thirty days' leave and will go to his home in the East and bring his family to the coast. Mrs. C. O. Riner entertained at a large bridge party at the barracks last Tuesday, sufficient guests to make up five tables being asked, with others joining for tea. Mrs. Spencer S. Dickenson gave a children's party this week for her little son, Dwight. All the little tots of the yard enjoyed the festivities.

Mrs. Eugene D. Ryan has been confined to her home by illness, but friends are hoping that she will soon be able to be about again. Capt. and Mrs. Hugo W. Osterhaus entertained at a dinner for twenty on Tuesday. Mrs. Russell Davis was a card hostess at the barracks this week, four tables of bridge being played. A large number of guests were wives of Marine Corps officers. Mrs. C. J. Clebourne entertained at a bridge luncheon yesterday for Mesdames Hugo W. Osterhaus, E. E. Curtis, C. F. McCarty, Harold Bowen, Sidney P. Vaughn, R. V. Lowe, J. M. Poole, E. C. White, F. A. Ramsey, H. M. McCormack, S. E. Dickenson, Odell and Johnson, and Miss Morrill.

Orders were received at Mare Island Saturday to the effect that over 1,400 recruits would be sent here monthly from the Western and Eastern Central states for training at the yard training camp, which was developed to such an extent during

the war. At first it was believed that this would mean the abandonment of the training station at Yerba Buena, long claimed to be unhealthy on account of the winds blowing in through the Golden Gate from the Pacific Ocean. It has been learned, however, that the latter station will be continued, both Yerba Buena and Mare Island being needed to train the large number of recruits needed to man the Pacific Fleet.

Actual construction of the battleship Montana, which is to follow the California, launched last month, was begun this week when the first big plate for the vessel was tapped by Charles H. Lewis, shipfitter, seventy-nine years of age, a veteran of the Civil War and an employee of the navy yard for the last thirty years. The destroyers Elliott, Dolphin and Buchanan arrived at the yard to-day for a short repair period. The Mount Vernon is due to come to the station to-morrow. She will be the longest ship that has ever come to the station, and is also of unusually heavy draft.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 18, 1919.

Col. William D. Chitty, former commander of Kelly Field, arrived in San Antonio Tuesday from Washington, D.C., and will assume his new duties as Southern Department motor transport officer. Colonel Chitty will be accompanied by his wife and family and will have quarters at No. 2 Staff Post. Until recently Colonel Chitty was commander of Camp Holabird, near Baltimore, Md., next to Camp Normoyle, the largest motor transport camp in the country.

Gen. John J. Pershing will not arrive in San Antonio on his tour of the country until February, according to word received yesterday.

Col. T. M. Coughland will leave this week on leave of thirty days and will visit Mrs. Coughland and their four daughters at Monterey, Calif.

Mrs. John L. Bullis was hostess at dinner to Col. and Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook on Saturday at the Country Club. The guests included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. S. Scott, Col. and Mrs. Robert A. Brown, Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Col. and Mrs. Daniel J. Carr, Major and Mrs. J. O. Minus, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Chandler and Colonel Johnston.

Col. and Mrs. Francis Winter entertained on Saturday with a dinner party in honor of Major Gen. John Biddle. The guests included Col. and Mrs. H. B. Meyers, Mrs. Mulliken, Mrs. Carney and Col. Paul Halloran.

One of the most spirited track, field, boxing and wrestling meets held in any of the Army camps this past year was staged at Brooks Field Friday.

The hospital at Camp Travis is to be abandoned this week, by an order from Gen. Peyton O. March, with the explanation that economy argues against the maintenance of the camp hospital, with the Base Hospital at Camp Travis so near.

## CANDIDATES FOR U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

Candidates designated during the week ending Dec. 24 for the U.S. Military Academy entrance examination to be held beginning on Feb. 17, 1920, with a view to admission in June, 1920, are as follows:

California—9th Dist., Frank F. Carpenter, Jr., Pasadena; Robert L. Miller, Los Angeles; Paul E. Murphy, Long Beach. Colorado—Senator Thomas, Ernest Thomas, Stephen B. Strang and Donald B. Smith, Denver. Georgia—7th Dist., Cary J. King, Jr., Rome. Illinois—3d Dist., Davis Wilson, Blue Island; 21st Dist., Robert A. Donahue, Plainview. Indiana—13th Dist., John W. Magnus, La Porte. Iowa—8th Dist., Martin M. Tester, Plano. Minnesota—1st Dist., Leonard Simonson, Grand Meadow; 10th Dist., Clifford Loss, North Minneapolis. Mississippi—7th Dist., Wendell R. Holmes, Magnolia; Senator Harrison, Edward A. Robins, Meridian. New Jersey—6th Dist., Francis R. Storms, Rutherford. New York—14th Dist., Edward W. Gleason and Jacob Zucker, New York city; 34th Dist., Charles H. Lull, Whitney Point; 26th Dist., Edwin E. Tarter, Newburgh. Pennsylvania—Representatives Walters, Nelson M. Perry, Scranton; 34th Dist., Wayne O. Hauck, Rochester; William E. Courtney, West Bridgewater. South Carolina—4th Dist., Sarratt T. Hames, Union. South Dakota—3d Dist., Thurman H. Porter, Milnot. Utah—3d Dist., Clyde W. Countryman, Bingham Canyon. Washington—4th Dist., Thomas K. Harsh, Wabsworth; Miles D. Couch, Zillah. Wisconsin—7th Dist., Edward C. Krebs, Sparta.

Other candidates for the U.S.M.A. appear on pages 532-3.

## STATE FORCES.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York Guard, owing to the slowness of former war veterans to enlist in the state force, has issued an earnest appeal to all ex-Service men to join the State Guard, whether they formerly served in the Regular Army, National Guard or National Army. Such men can re-enlist for one year.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Veteran Corps, 69th Regiment, N.Y., held a very successful Christmas entertainment at the armory Dec. 22 and distributed many useful presents and toys to children of veterans and others. An interesting entertainment, including singing and recitations, was given.

At the annual meeting of Defendans Association, composed of 22d N.Y. veterans, held on Dec. 22, 1919, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. William S. Conrow; 1st vice president, Comrade John H. Nagle; 2d vice president, Capt. John W. Masterson; secretary, Sergt. F. James Parks; treasurer, Sergt. Major John T. McNichol; assistant treasurer, Capt. Maurice E. Barnston; surgeon, Capt. Charles F. Hunt; chaplain, Rev. William N. Dunnell, S.T.D.; associate chaplain, Rev. G. A. Cusack, D.D. Col. Thomas Crimmins, commanding the 22d Regiment, N.Y. Guard, was present and delivered an interesting address.

The annual Inter-Troop Rifle Match of Squadron A Cavalry, N.Y.G. will be shot at the Armory Range on Jan. 17 at three p.m. Each troop will be represented by a team of five men. Commissioned officers are eligible to teams. The .22-caliber gallery rifles will be used. Five shots standing, deliberate fire; 5 shots prone, deliberate fire; 10 shots kneeling or sitting, 1 1/4 minutes. Highest aggregate team score to win.

Col. Thomas Faircler, 23d N.Y., has announced the return of Chaplain Frank Irving Hanscom to the Regiment. He succeeds the Rev. Frank M. Townley, who recently resigned as chaplain. Chaplain Hanscom is pastor of the Central Congregational Church, and has served in the National Guard since 1898, when he was a private during the Spanish-American War in a Maine National Guard regiment. In June, 1900, he was commissioned a first lieutenant. Chaplain Hanscom graduated from the Thomaston, Me., High School, University of Maine and Union Theological Seminary, New York city. He lives at 612 Madison street.

## IDaho.

The Adjutant General of Idaho has been authorized by the War Department to organize the following National Guard units under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1916: One battalion Infantry, one machine-gun company, and one company Engineers. This authorization includes all units previously authorized as well as all existing units of the National Guard which have been recognized by the War Department. The minimum strength required of the National Guard units is as prescribed in the 1917 Tables of Organization.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Adjutant General of the District of Columbia Militia has been authorized by the War Department to organize the following National Guard units under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1916: One battalion Infantry, two companies Infantry, one headquarters company Infantry, one battery Field Artillery (75 mm., horse-drawn), and one signal company (outpost). This authorization includes all units previously authorized, as well as all existing units of the National Guard which have been recognized by the War Department.

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### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

**32D INFANTRY** asks: (1) When a soldier having twenty years' service applies for admission to Soldiers' Home, is such soldier separated from the Service? (2) Could such soldier re-enlist when able to pass physical examination, or would it be held that he obtained his discharge fraudulently? Answer: (1) Is discharged before admission. (2) He could re-enlist, if physically acceptable.

**MEDICAL OFFICER, RETIRED**.—No bills have been reported to House or Senate proposing to give to retired officers who served in a higher rank during the war, the emergency rank in which they rendered this active duty. We call your attention, however, to the bill S. 3403, Mr. New, in our issue of Nov. 15, page 342, which provides for advancement of one grade, not beyond colonel, on the retired list, account of active service of retired officers in the war.

**F. G. D.**—Until the Military Committee report a reorganization bill, it is not possible to say how single list promotion will be arranged. It looks as though the General Staff's Army Reorganization bill introduced in the previous session must undergo radical changes or give place to some other measure, possibly one amending a few features of the National Defense Act. Whether the selective provisions of the March-Baker bill or a single-line promotion bill will receive Congressional favor for our present promotion methods remains to be seen.

**G. A. H.**—Your name does not appear on the list of officers retained for the emergency. Ask The A.G. whether you are commissioned as a Reserve Corps officer.

**HAHN**.—Information is being sought by the Medical Department as to whereabouts of Private Fenton Hahn, of the Army, missing since Sept. 28, 1918. Upon request of the soldier's wife, Mrs. Fenton Hahn, of Burlington, Kan., the department is circulating to general hospitals and camp hospitals a photograph of the soldier and his description, with request that persons who may have knowledge of the missing soldier communicate to his wife, Private Hahn is described as being twenty-five years of age, six feet one in height, brown eyes, dark brown hair and dark complexion.

**E. L. B.**—As to whether W. J. K., first lieutenant, D.C., was gassed or wounded, ask The A.G. Regarding the Military Order of Foreign Wars, an officers' organization, address Capt. O. D. Wilkinson, Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, Pa. Headquarters of the Veterans of Foreign Wars is at Bakewell Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., H. I. Arnold, secretary.

**T. S.** asks: I was enlisted in Naval Reserve, at Indianapolis, July 2, 1918; served at the Great Lakes Training School until Aug. 11, 1918; then at Halifax in the Naval Air Service as second class seaman and general electrician. Released from active duty Jan. 10, 1919. (1) What service am I bound for in peace time? (2) In what manner, if at all, may I now receive my absolute discharge? Answer: (1) Annual cruise or camp service for about two weeks, if deemed necessary, by the Navy Department. (2) Apply to the Bureau of Navigation.

**P. L. M.**—The detail of a sergeant as acting mess sergeant does not remove him from liability to guard duty if his captain sees fit to so detail him.

**A. E. D.**—Apply to The A.G. regarding your title to Mexican Service badge for services rendered at Vera Cruz and surrounding cities in 1916.

**INSURANCE**.—Under new rulings, former Service men have eighteen months from date of their discharge within which to reinstate their insurance upon these conditions: If discharged more than three months, the applicant must state in his application that he is in as good health as when discharged, no physical examination being necessary. If discharged less than three months, he need not make a formal application nor a statement of health. In either case, he will be required to pay only two months' premiums on the amount of insurance to be reinstated. One of the two premiums required to be paid covers the month of grace during which his insurance remained in force; the other premium is for the current month in which reinstatement becomes effective. Premiums for the months between are not required. Payments are to the Treasurer of the United States; sent to Premium Receipt Section, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D.C.

**ALLOTMENT** asks: Have recently re-enlisted. If my previous enlistment I failed to apply for allowance or make allotment to my wife. Can I now apply for the back-pay of allowance for my wife? Answer: No. The Judge Advocate General has held that "the right to receive a family allowance accrues only on an application made by an enlisted man, or by or on behalf of a prospective beneficiary, and such application must be made while the enlisted man is still in the Service. An application for family allowance will not be considered if made after death, discharge or desertion of the enlisted man, or after he has been commissioned." In the present case the soldier's contract of previous enlistment was terminated upon his honorable discharge from the Army and the obligation incurred during that enlistment to make an allotment to his wife ceased with said discharge. The re-enlistment of the soldier, in the opinion of the J.A.G., does not have the effect of reviving the obligation in so far as the former enlistment is concerned, it being an entirely new and separate contract.

**R. E. G.**—Service need not be continuous to count toward retirement at thirty years; see A.R. 134. Man enlisted April 20, 1917, discharged March 19, 1919, re-enlisted Nov. 17, 1919, is not in a continuous service status, and does not count his short term to determine his pay status. His present term is considered his first, until Nov. 16, 1922.

**S. N. S.**—We have not been favored with the street address of the Headquarters, Reserve Officers' Association, San Francisco. The postmaster should be able to deliver mail addressed without street.

**F. L. M.**—Members of the Hqs. Det., 36th Art. Brigade, C.A.C., are entitled to one gold chevron for each six months served in France.

**W. C.**—The Croix de Guerre, established by law on April 8, 1915, is awarded to soldiers and sailors of all ranks in the service of France and her allies who performed individual acts of gallantry in operations against the enemy during the World War and were mentioned for such acts in official dispatches. The added palm is for citation of an additional act of this character. The citations relating to numerous persons are assembled and published in general orders issued from time to time.

**G. E. S.** asks: Enlisted in Marine Corps Nov. 27, 1905; discharged Nov. 26, 1919; re-enlisted in 28th Infantry Dec. 24, 1909; discharged Dec. 23, 1913; re-enlisted Jan. 9, 1913; furloughed to Reserve Jan. 8, 1917; recalled to active service June 8, 1917; re-enlisted for one year June 9, 1919. When

does fifth period begin? Answer: You will continue in the fourth throughout your one-year enlistment.

**O. J. S.**—The address of the 31st Infantry is Vladivostok, Siberia. Address Commanding Officer of that regiment.

**D. M.**—If you do not apply for enlistment within three months of your discharge from emergency commission, you lose your right to re-instatement in non-com. grade held at time of accepting commission. You did not break any law when you declined to enlist and take your place for the time in the ranks, but you are running a risk referred to in the opening sentence of the answer.

**F. R. K.**—The change in Uniform Regulations 41, to which you refer as having been published in our issue of Aug. 16, is itself the authority for wearing the ribbon of the Treasury Life-Saving Medal along with that of the Medal of Honor and other decorations mentioned in that order. The authorized ribbon is a section of the ribbon such as is attached to the medal.

**RETIRED SERGEANT**.—If the twenty per cent. proposition should be adopted by Congress your pay would be increased one-fifth of what you are now receiving. Watch the reports of progress in Congress for any changes, as no action has yet been taken. Not necessary to write again regarding your S.W. medal. When issued, yours will be sent to you.

**A. R. E.**—If you enlisted prior to Change 43, A.R., and failed to receive your qualification pay throughout that enlistment, apply to the Auditor, through the channel, for back pay due. Give a statement of your service.

**A. S.** asks: (1) I enlisted Jan. 16, 1916, and was discharged for the purpose of re-enlisting Oct. 29, 1919, and re-enlisted Oct. 29, 1919. While on furlough I married. Can I make application when peace is declared for discharge on grounds of dependency, or can I purchase my discharge on grounds of dependency? (2) And does my wife draw the \$15 Government allowance? Answer: (1) When peace is declared, the conditions in the National Defense Act regarding purchase of discharge are in effect. The War Department then has the discretion of furloughing or completely discharging. (2) She will not.

**J. P.**—From your statement you appear to be in your fourth period, as your emergency commissioned service counted same as continuous enlisted service in determining your pay period as enlisted man.

**H. M. H.** asks: (1) Will a retired officer not on active duty and residing in New York state be required to pay New York state income tax? (2) Will there be a special exemption this year under the Federal Income Tax law for persons in or who have been in the military service? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) Existing law exempts so much up to \$3,500 as was paid by the United States as salary for military or naval services during the war.

**RETIRED SOLDIER** asks: Does a retired soldier have to figure his retired pay with any other income he has towards paying income tax? Answer: Yes.

**ANXIOUS AND W. S. H.**—Write to the Lost Property Division, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.

**E. A. S.**—Apply to The A.G. for changes in Army Regulations.

**E. D.**—Since you served full four years of your seven-year enlistment before you were furloughed to Reserve, you would not have to make good time lost A.W.O.L. in your subsequent period of service, on recall to active duty, but may be re-furloughed or discharged as soon as War Department announces emergency is over and it is ready to send back to the Reserve or discharge men in your enlisted status.

**J. W. R.**—See Par. 9, A.R., for rules regarding precedence of non-com. officers.

**W. J. S.**—Service to count toward transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve need not be continuous. Apply to Bureau of Navigation.

**CONSTANT READER**.—Actual service counts toward retirement. See A.R. 134.

**MRS. W. E. W.**—Apply to U.S. Shipping Board for location of the Mariner Victory.

**H. L. B.**—Submit your questions, regarding your eligibility for detached service and attendance at Service School, to The A.G.

**M. T. N.**—Third Squadron of the 5th Cavalry arrived back in U.S. from Porto Rico Aug. 11, 1900; left for the Philippines March 18, 1901.

**W. A. S.**—Apply to the Director, Air Service, regarding course in flying.

**M. W. B.**—Consult Cavalry Drill Regulations for dismounted drill of Cavalrymen. The bill to give warrants to non-coms. who had war commissioned service has not been passed.

**T. J. N.**—See a recruiting officer regarding blank to be forwarded to Director of Finance, applying for travel pay on discharge.

**C. C. C.**—Discharged from emergency commission and re-enlisted within three months you may be re-instituted in non-com. grade under warrant held at time of discharge to accept commission.

**PERONNE**.—You are entitled to wear the British service decorations representing your service with our associate in the war.

**H. S. P.**—Since the American Legion claims to recognize no distinction of former rank among its members, we presume the right of the line may be taken by any member, soldier or sailor.

**EX-REGULAR**.—Submit your question regarding the position for which you took examination to Civil Service Commissioner.

### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 16, 1919.

Major Lester Gayle, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Gayle arrived last week from their honeymoon to be the guests for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. C. Groner, Mrs. Gayle's parents, Westover avenue, before leaving for their future home in Kansas City, Mo. Capt. George Alexander, U.S.S. Manning, is spending some time at Mrs. John Webb's, Colonial avenue, to be with Mrs. Manning and little daughter, who are spending the winter there. Lieut. William Norton Snelling, U.S.N., is spending a few days with his parents in Athens, Ga.

Mrs. Thomas S. Whiting had a card party Thursday for Mesdames W. N. McKelvey, Charles B. Taylor, Joseph A. Rosset, T. H. Brown, Holland Smith, Harry Schmidt, Henry N. Mansell, Jr., E. A. M. Gendreau, Samuel A. Milliken, W. S. Cooke, C. A. Mers and Misses Sallie and Mildred Blossenham, Evelyn Basham and Lois Bois, all of Newport News, Va.

Entertainments to be given this season to aid the Virginia Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society include a dance to be given in Building 16 in the yard, before Lent; a large card party to be given in Norfolk, and a series of roller skating teas to be held at the Marine Barracks. Mrs. B. T. Bulmer is chairman of the dance committee; Mrs. W. N. McKelvey in charge of plans for the card party, and Colonel McKelvey heads the skating committee. Mrs. Guy H. Burrage is president of the Virginia Auxiliary; Mrs. A. P. Fechter is honorary president; Mrs. William M. Crose, vice president; Mrs. F. H. Brumby, treasurer; Mrs. Samuel J. Ziegler, Jr., recording secretary; Lieut. I. V. Herin, corresponding secretary. Comdr. and Mrs. Jesse B. Gay had a dance at their home, Naval Base, Friday evening for their guest, Miss Marie Theresa Ariza, of San Domingo. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles C. Ross had a dinner at the Country Club preceding the dance Saturday for Mrs. Frank B. Carpenter, of New York. Miss Margaret Simmons, Lieut. Forrest Libenow and Lieut. Comdr. Leigh P. Warren, U.S.N.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. B. T. Bulmer had a dinner Friday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Guy H. Burrage. Other guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles B. Taylor, Misses Mary and Meta Burrage. A dance was given in Building 16 in the navy yard Thursday evening by the junior officers of the U.S.S. Oklahoma. The chaperones included Mesdames Burrage, Sprattling and McKelvey, and the guests numbered about 150, including the debutantes of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. St. L. Pamperin had a dinner Thursday for Miss Theresa Ariza, of San Domingo, guest of

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Comdr. and Mrs. Jesse B. Gay. Covers were laid also for Miss Janet Crose, Captain Dyer and Lieut. I. R. Chambers, U.S.N.

### WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Dec. 20, 1919.

Major and Mrs. Stephen J. Chamberlin will spend the holidays in New York with Mrs. Chamberlin's parents, Major Gen. and Mrs. David C. Shanks, returning here about Jan. 9. Mrs. Sanford H. Wadhams has left for Indianapolis to visit with her mother at the old home during the holidays. Mr. Ralph Upton, son of Col. La Roy S. Upton and Mrs. Upton, arrived from school on Dec. 18 to spend the Christmas holidays with his parents on this post.

Col. James B. Gowen and Mrs. Gowen have as their house guest until after Christmas Mrs. Gowen's niece, Mrs. George Roscoe, and Captain Roe of New York. Mr. Deerrance Brown, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Preston Brown, arrived during the week to spend the holidays with his parents. Miss Elizabeth Gowen, of New York, sister of Col. James B. Gowen, is to join the family party of Col. and Mrs. Gowen for the holidays. Mr. H. V. Evans, who is preparing for an entrance examination to West Point, will spend the Christmas times with his mother, Mrs. H. V. Evans, on this post.

Capt. Edward R. Lewis left on Dec. 16 for a ten days' visit to his mother, Mrs. E. Lewis Mann, at Cleveland, Ohio. Col. John De Camp Hall, Mrs. Hall and their small daughter Margaret are living at the Brighton, Washington, D.C.

### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 13, 1919.

Mrs. Bower and Mrs. Burley were hostesses at the club on Thursday. Among the guests were Mesdames J. B. McDonald, W. K. Jones, McNamara, Clarke, Cavanaugh, Border, Brown, Merriman, Dannemiller, Crawford, White, Conway, and many others. Mrs. F. D. Wickham expects to leave the Letterman Hospital Tuesday for Colonel Wickham's station in Okla. Loma. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George S. Gillis are recent arrivals at the Presidio, where they are heartily welcomed. They were stationed here before with the 12th Infantry. Mrs. J. C. Ayers, from Honolulu, is with her cousin, Mrs. Wright, at the Cecil Hotel. The deepest regret was felt at the Cecil Hotel when little Buddie Swift left with his father and mother, Col. and Mrs. Eben Swift, for an Eastern station.

The reception given by Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Liggitt on the first Thursday of the month was a brilliant affair. Mrs. Liggitt was assisted by several of her young friends in the serving. Mrs. Eleanor Martin and Mrs. Jayne received with Mrs. Liggitt. Major and Mrs. E. F. Witsell are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a little daughter in the family; there is already a small son. Major Witsell is here on two months' sick leave from Honolulu.

Col. Robert D. Read died to-day at the Letterman Hospital after a long illness. The deepest sympathy is felt for Mrs. Read, who has been staying at the bachelor building.

Mrs. Dwight Holley is for the present with Mrs. Merriman at the bachelor building. Col. and Mrs. Latrobe have also joined this garrison and have taken quarters on Infantry Terrace. Mrs. A. M. Graham leaves for New York on the 15th to meet Colonel Graham, who is returning from Germany, having been on foreign service over two years.

Lieut. Col. Gilbert Allen left Dec. 6 for his new station at Camp Pike. Mrs. Allen will stay here until Colonel Allen is settled. Mrs. Merriman entertained a group of relatives on Dec. 7. Among those present were Mrs. W. K. Wright, Mrs. Garrard Rodman, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Rodman, Mr. Burt Rodman and Mrs. J. C. Ayers. The ducks for the dinner were the gift of Admiral Rodman, who had had a most successful hunting trip with Governor Stevens. Col. and Mrs. Henry H. Whitney and son are in the city. They will embark for Honolulu on the transport which sails Dec. 15.

### SECOND DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Travis, Texas, Dec. 13, 1919.

The officers and ladies of the Division entertained Friday night with the weekly dance. The affair was, as usual, very successful, a large number attending. Music was furnished by the 2d Division band. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George T. Everett have taken an apartment for the winter at 1208 Main avenue, San Antonio. Since their arrival here on Nov. 23 they have been stopping with Mrs. Everett's sister, Mrs. T. C. Frost, 603 West Ashby place, San Antonio.

Major and Mrs. C. O. Mattfeldt have returned from their honeymoon and are residing at 402 East Park avenue, San Antonio. Major Mattfeldt was formerly acting adjutant of the Division. He has been assigned to the 3d Infantry Brigade as brigade adjutant. Col. and Mrs. F. G. Winter entertained with dinner Saturday at Fort Sam Houston. Among the guests were Major Gen. John Biddle, Col. and Mrs. H. B. Myers, Mrs. Kearney, Mrs. Miliken, and Col. F. S. Halloran, M.C.

### 23D INFANTRY NOTES.

The following were guests of the 23d Infantry officers' mess at dinner Dec. 12: Mrs. F. C. Test, the Misses Lucy Seelington, Elias Turner, Floribel Townsend, Gladys Avery, Doris Avery, Isadora Taylor and Gertrude Katteyer. After dinner the entire party attended the 2d Division hop.

Capt. and Mrs. Crockett entertained Lieutenant Colonel Templeton, 15th F.A., and Captain Hall, 23d Inf., at dinner last Thursday. Within the last three weeks the following officers have joined the regiment: Majors Benjamin J. Tillman, John E. Francis, Lieuts. Guy H. Crain, Fred R. Dickinson and Joseph A. Creamer.

### 17TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

A daughter, Mary Patricia, was born Nov. 16 to Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Fleming, 17th F.A. Captain Fleming has recently joined this regiment, having come directly from the Artillery Basic School at Camp Taylor. He has taken command of Battery F.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Louis A. Craig gave a small dinner party last week for Captains Ramer and Brotherton. Capt. S. E. Blowers and Capt. Philip Ramer are endeavoring to compile a history of the regiment that will be interesting as well as instructive. Any old members of the 17th Field Artillery who have any data or records that would put life and spirit into the story are earnestly requested to lend them to the committee for a short time. Anything loaned will be returned at an early date. Capt. John K. Herriek has been joined by his wife and they are now living at the Narcissus apartments.

### 15TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

The 15th Field Artillery lost two officers by resignation during



## TO THE STOCKHOLDERS THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE CO., INC.

You are hereby notified that, pursuant to the provisions of the By-Laws of your Company, that the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Company's principal offices, 59 Second Street, Newburgh, New York, on Thursday, January 29, 1920, at noon.

FRANK T. HINES, Secretary.

NOTE—Stockholders unable to attend meeting in person may secure proxies for voting their stock from any of the Company's Stores.

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the past week. They are Lieut. John F. Higgins, one of the oldest officers of the regiment, and Lieut. S. O. Taylor, who has recently joined here at Travis. Lieutenant Higgins joined the 15th at Pine Camp and served with the regiment throughout the war.

Capt. Paul S. Seim is spending a fifteen days' leave in California. Lieut. R. H. Bacon is spending twenty-one days' leave in Montana and Boston.

G.O. No. 64, Headquarters 2d Division, A.E.F., June 25, 1919, gives the names of 176 officers and men of the 15th cited for gallantry.

Major J. C. Weller, division M.T.O., has received the "Medaille Commemorative du Service" from the French Government for distinguished service in the French army prior to America's entry into the war. Capt. John J. Atkinson, assigned to the 5th Machine Gun Battalion, has recently returned from a three months' tour of France and England. Captain Atkinson was formerly in command of the Machine Gun Company of the 37th U.S. Infantry, stationed at Fort McIntosh, Texas.

Colonel Edgerton, 2d Engrs., Mrs. Edgerton and son left Dec. 11 on an eighteen-day leave. They will visit Charleston, S.C., and Washington, D.C.

Capt. Llewellyn B. Griffith, C.E., was married at San Antonio on Nov. 26 to Miss Hirschfeld, daughter of Dr. L. Hirschfeld, of San Antonio. The wedding took place at St. Mark's Cathedral. Only the relatives and a few intimate friends of the bride and groom were present.

A new Service club for the personnel of the 2d Division Trains and the 4th and 5th Machine Gun Battalions will be put into operation soon. The building to be used is situated on the corner of Wilson street and Avenue E and is ideal for its size and location, as well as for dances, entertainments and other social functions that will be held there. Capt. William Burns, F.A., recently attached to the 2d Military Police, will be in charge.

### CONSTRUCTION DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 20, 1919.

Col. Charles D. Hartman has returned from an inspection trip on the Mexican border. Col. E. B. Ellicott is on an inspection trip to Rock Island Arsenal and Savannah (Ill.) Proving Ground.

The doors to the dirigible hangar to be erected at Langley Field have presented many unusual engineering problems owing to their enormous size. They will probably be mounted on car trucks. The sale of Camp Mills, Long Island, N.Y., has been awarded to the Buffalo House Wrecking Co., Buffalo, N.Y., highest bidder, for \$327,300.

Col. F. E. Lamphere, Q.M.C., constructing Q.M., Charleston Port Terminal, Charleston, S.C., was a member of the party entertaining General Pershing when he visited that city on Dec. 7. A visit to the project was made early in the day, when it was Colonel Lamphere's privilege to act as guide for General Pershing and his party. Major Clinton H. Fink, Q.M.C., who was connected with the Building Division of the Construction Division during the war, and previously chief engineer of construction, city of St. Louis, has been elected vice-president of the United States Bank, St. Louis.

The following are extracts from affidavits on survey reports pertaining to Construction Division property accountability, and they clearly indicate that even a dry and prosaic subject can be treated both seriously and entertainingly at one and the same time:

"Items 1 and 2—Traps, rat, wire; Traps, rat spring.—These traps were used to catch troublesome rodents and were placed to best advantage in secluded corners and isolated spots, the natural habitat of the prey. In the course of events some disappeared, and the location of others was forgotten. Some doubtless snapped upon non-vital parts of the rodents and were carried away by these in their frenzied flight toward safety."

"Item 13—Brush, clothes.—This clothes brush was worn out in the service and being an article of no further apparent serviceability, became successively shoe brush, floor brush, handle only—then vanished."

### 3D DIVISION NOTES.

Belmont, Ark., Dec. 16, 1919.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Jesse Gaston have moved from the Hotel Belmont to Little Rock, where they will occupy a house with Mr. and Mrs. Holloway. General Wright and his staff were entertained on Dec. 9 at luncheon by the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce. During the luncheon General Wright invited the people of Arkansas to visit Camp Pike, and especially to visit and inspect the camp college, where 900 students are enrolled. General Wright hopes to fill the 3d Division with Arkansas men, and made a strong appeal for enlistments. The Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee of five to visit the camp and inspect the college.

Mr. Lloyd England, a graduate of West Point, who resigned in 1907, lately relinquished his duties as Adjutant General of the State of Arkansas. Mr. England owns the England National Bank in Little Rock.

As there was a case of scarlet fever at the Hotel Belmont a strict quarantine was observed there until Dec. 13. The officers were ordered to camp as soon as the case was reported and the ladies have been amusing themselves with bridge and tea and walks through the woods which surrounded the hotel and camp. A party was given in the hotel lobby on Tuesday evening and Mrs. Glenn Brown played some Chopin. Mrs. Stutesman sang two Von Fliecht songs, Mrs. Butler played on her ukulele and Mrs. Maben did some excellent reading. The evening was a bright spot in the monotony of quarantine. Mrs. Glenn Brown gave a bridge and supper in the Belmont bridge room on Wednesday. Mrs. Butler another on Thursday and Mrs. McNeil another on Friday.

Colonel Turner has relieved Colonel Schoeffel as executive officer. Majors E. B. Edwards and W. O. Butler, Field Art., have been ordered to Fort Sill for the course for battery officers in the Artillery School.

The colors of the 6th Engineers were decorated with the Croix de Guerre with palm on the morning of Nov. 20. The award was conferred upon the regiment by Marshal Pétain, of France, in recognition of the work of the 6th Engineers in constructing pontoon bridges across the Marne under heavy fire, and later throwing down their tools and helping the infantry push the enemy across the Vesle River. This is the seventh organization of the 3d Division to receive the Croix de Guerre. The 10th, 18th and 76th Field Artillery Regiments, the 30th and 35th Regiments of Infantry and the 7th Machine Gun Battalion all had the medal pinned on their colors before the division left France.

Major Wortham and Captain Gerhardt entertained Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stutesman at the Little Rock Country Club dinner-dance on Dec. 18.

### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 20, 1919.

Mrs. Jeanette Clark Smith entertained Wednesday at a dinner, served at small tables, for Capt. and Mrs. Oscar A. Straub, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Goode, Major McCleary, Lieutenants Long, Gilbert, Parker, Major and Mrs. Jewett, Major Fox, Miss Copper, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. MacKechnie, Capt. Wayne Clark, Captain Clark and his sister, Mrs. Smith, took the guests later to the dance at the hostess house. Col. and Mrs. Charles C. Clark, Camp Jackson, S.C., are guests of their son, Capt. Wayne Clark, 49th Inf., and their daughter, Mrs. Jeanette Clark Smith.

Major and Mrs. Lewis have returned from their honeymoon and have taken quarters in the Infantry post. Col. and Mrs. E. R. Gentry, who recently left here, are visiting relatives in Leavenworth before going to their future station.

Capt. and Mrs. A. R. MacKechnie were hosts Friday evening for the bridge club, Capt. and Mrs. Kupper winning the honors. Capt. and Mrs. S. Scobie are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son, born Dec. 15 at Hillcrest Hospital, Minneapolis. Capt. and Mrs. A. R. MacKechnie are entertaining at dinner this evening for Capt. and Mrs. Oscar A. Straub, who leave to-night to spend Christmas with Col. and Mrs. Straub in New York.

Capt. Samuel D. Sturgis, from Camp Grant, Ill., will spend Christmas with his parents, Major Gen. and Mrs. Samuel D. Sturgis, who are at the Aberdeen, St. Paul. Brig. Gen. Alfred W. Bjornstad, who was called here by the death of his father, has returned to Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. A. R. MacKechnie entertained at a prettily appointed "at home" Nov. 30 in honor of Mrs. McCleary, New Philadelphia, Ohio, who has been the guest of her son, Major McCleary, 49th Infantry. Assisting at the tea table was Mrs. Oscar I. Straub, wife of Captain Straub, and at the coffee urn Mrs. Jeanette Clark Smith. Mrs. McCleary left Monday for her home in Ohio.

## THE NAVY.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

Other Navy orders appear on an earlier page.

#### Orders Issued to Officers Dec. 17, 1919.

Capt. Henry L. Wyman to command U.S.S. Olympia.  
Comdr. William R. Kennedy to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Sapelo and in command when commissioned.  
Lieut. Comdr. James W. McGowan to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Sapelo as exec. off. when commissioned.  
Lieut. Comdr. Ralph B. Moore to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Sapelo and chief engr. when commissioned.  
Lieut. William W. Warlick to U.S.S. Nicholson.  
Lieut. Simon L. Shade to command U.S.S. Eagle 11.  
Lieut. Julius C. Delphine to U.S. Ingram as exec. off.  
Lieut. Myron W. Hutchinson to U.S.S. McCalla as engr. off.  
Lieut. Charles G. Holland to supply off., Div. Thirteen, Flotilla Five, Pacific Fleet.  
Lieut. Clarence W. Johnson to U.S.S. Harding.  
Lieut. Charleton McCaully to U.S.S. Babbitt.  
Lieut. James M. Conyne to U.S.S. McCook as engr. off.  
Lieut. Franklin E. Chester to U.S.S. Reina Mercedes and additional duty with yard craft.  
Lieut. Harry H. Jackson (M.C.) to U.S.S. Alert.  
Lieut. George W. Lewis (M.C.) det. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.  
Lieut. Raymond J. Mercey (M.C.) (C-2) to U.S.S. Alert.  
Lieut. (j.g.) Frederick J. Leonard to U.S.S. Eagle 8.  
Lieut. (j.g.) Everett D. Kern to U.S.S. Ringgold.  
Lieut. (j.g.) Wilbur C. Dyer to U.S.S. Savannah.  
Lieut. (j.g.) Daniel T. Shaw (C-3) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Sapelo and on board when commissioned.  
Lieut. (j.g.) Karl S. Farnum (S.C.) to U.S.S. Charleston as sup. off.  
Ensign Samuel C. Corlett to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Sapelo and on board when commissioned.  
Ensign Augustus H. Donaldson to U.S.S. Salem.  
Ensign Chester D. McMillan to U.S.S. Shaw.  
Ensign John W. Overand to supply officer of the div. of Eagle boats at Quebec, Can.  
Ensign George B. Pomeroy, jr., to U.S.S. Sunnadin.  
Ensign Benjamin O. Kilroy (S.C.) to Supply Officer, U.S.S. Arethusa.  
Mach. Nicolai Nicolaisen to U.S.S. Vireo.  
Mach. Martin J. Moore to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Koka and as engr. off. when commissioned.  
Mach. Al Adams to U.S.S. R-10.  
Mach. John M. Fitzsimmons to U.S.S. Conner.  
Mach. George W. Wilcox to U.S.S. Columbia.  
Carp. Paul J. Lynch to U.S.S. Leonidas.

#### Orders Issued to Officers Dec. 18, 1919.

Reag. Admiral Edward Simpson to duty commander Train Atlantic Fleet.  
Comdr. Milton S. Davis to Des. Squad. Four, Pacific Fleet conn. Res. Div. based on San Domingo, Calif.  
Comdr. William F. Hasley to duty commander U.S.S. Chauncey and additional duty command Des. Div. 32.  
Comdr. Pierre L. Wilson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Farragut and in command when commissioned.  
Comdr. Hamilton F. Glover to command U.S.S. Kilty.  
Comdr. Henry C. Gearing to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Somers and in command when commissioned.  
Comdr. William A. Hall to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Kane and in command when commissioned.  
Comdr. William D. Pyleston to Hydrographic Office, Navy Dept.  
Comdr. Robert E. Stopps (M.C.) to U.S.S. New Mexico, orders to U.S.S. Mississippi revoked.  
Lieut. Comdr. Henry A. Seiler to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Percival and on board as exec. off. when commissioned.  
Lieut. Comdr. Paul Hendren to U.S.S. Philip as exec. off.  
Lieut. Comdr. Walter Cochran to U.S.S. McCawley as exec. off.  
Lieut. Comdr. Albert B. Mack to continue duty as officer in charge Navy Rec. Station, Des Moines, Iowa.  
Lieut. Comdr. Robert E. Rogers to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Fuller and in command when commissioned.  
Lieut. Comdr. Albert B. Sanborn to U.S.S. Upshur as exec. off.  
Lieut. Comdr. John R. Palmer to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Farragut and on board as exec. off. when commissioned.  
Lieut. Comdr. Ralph E. Simpson to navy yard, Portsmouth.  
Lieut. Comdr. Ellsworth Davis to McDermut as exec. off.  
Lieut. Comdr. Lawrence T. DuBois to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Kane and as exec. off. when commissioned.  
Lieut. Comdr. Granville B. Hoey to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Percival and in command when commissioned.  
Lieut. Comdr. Leslie C. Davis to duty as exec. off. U.S.S. Prometheus.  
Lieut. Comdr. Valentine Wood to U.S.S. Moody as exec. off.  
Lieut. Comdr. Bernard O. Willis det. aid on staff comdr. Des. Squad. Four, Pacific Fleet, to command Des. Div. in reserve.  
Lieut. Comdr. Lee W. McGuire (M.C.) to U.S.S. Mercury.  
Lieut. Comdr. William D. L. Owens (M.C.) det. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to U.S.S. Mississippi.  
Lieut. Comdr. Bert M. Snyder (C.E.C.) to duty as public works off., Naval Tra. Sta., Newport, R.I., and additional duty public works off., War College, Naval Torp. Sta., Government Landing, Naval Hospital, Newport, and Naval Coal Depot, Melville, R.I.  
Lieut. Louis E. Snyder to U.S.S. New York.  
Lieut. Frederick Strobe to U.S.S. Eagle 14.  
Lieut. James P. Compton to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Fuller and as engr. off. when commissioned.  
Lieut. Warner P. Portz to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Somers and on board as exec. off. when commissioned.  
Lieut. George Howard to U.S.S. Bush.  
Lieut. Paul L. Meadows to assignment to West Coast Destroyer as engr. off.  
Lieut. Paul F. Leigh to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Burns and on board when commissioned as engr. off.  
Lieut. Henry Rung to U.S.S. Oriole as chief engr.

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Lieut. Henry E. Parsons to U.S.S. Black Hawk as exec. off.  
Lieut. Robert A. Dyer to U.S.S. Wyoming.  
Lieut. G. W. Settle to assignment to West Coast Destroyers as engr. off.  
Lieut. Herbert V. Wiley to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Fuller and on board when commissioned.  
Lieut. William D. Austin to U.S.S. Henshaw as exec. off.  
Lieut. James E. Boak to U.S.S. Bailey as exec. off.  
Lieut. Victor C. Barringer, jr., to U.S.S. Henshaw.  
Lieut. Harold Bye to U.S.S. Smith Thompson.  
Lieut. Warren D. Wood to U.S.S. Mercury.  
Lieut. John F. Huddleston (S.C.) to continue duty as assistant to the disbursing officer, Pensacola.  
Lieut. Clifford W. Waters (S.C.) to U.S.S. Panther as supply officer.  
Lieut. (j.g.) Amos Byork to duty as Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.  
Lieut. (j.g.) Harry R. Turber to assignment West Coast Destroyers as engr. off.  
Lieut. (j.g.) Austin H. McCormick to U.S.S. North Dakota.  
Lieut. (j.g.) Walter E. Holden to duty as exec. off., U.S.S. Eagle 49.  
Lieut. (j.g.) Harry L. Wilcox to U.S.S. New Jersey.  
Lieut. (j.g.) Charles Allen to U.S.S. Crosby.  
Ensign Michael Warnick to U.S.S. Nanshan.  
Ensign George J. Flynn to Sub-Chaser 237.  
Comdr. W. D. Puleston to Hydrographic Office, Navy Dept.  
Comdr. William F. Hasley to command U.S.S. Chauncey and addl. duty command Destroyer Div. 32.  
Lieut. Comdr. Granville B. Hoey to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Percival and in command when commissioned.  
Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Rogers to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Fuller and in command when commissioned.  
Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Sanborn to U.S.S. Upshur as exec. off.  
Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Mack continue duty as officer in charge Navy Recruiting Station, Des Moines, Ia.  
Lieut. Comdr. L. W. McGuire (M.C.) to U.S.S. Mercury.  
Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Owens (M.C.) to U.S.S. Mississippi.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Palmer to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Farragut and on board as exec. off. when commissioned.  
Lieut. Comdr. P. Hendren to U.S.S. Philip as exec. off.  
Lieut. P. L. Meadows to West Coast Destroyer as engr. off.  
Lieut. G. Howard to U.S.S. Bush.  
Lieut. H. E. Parsons to duty U.S.S. Black Hawk as exec. off.  
Lieut. H. Rung to U.S.S. Oriole as ch. engr.  
Lieut. W. F. Roehl to U.S.S. Welles as exec. off.  
Lieut. P. F. Leigh to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Burns and on board when commissioned as engr. off.  
Lieut. W. P. Portz to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Somers and on board as exec. off. when commissioned.  
Lieut. G. W. Leri to U.S.S. Astoria.  
Lieut. (j.g.) A. H. McCormick to U.S.S. North Dakota.  
Lieut. W. D. Woods to U.S.S. Mercury.  
Lieut. (j.g.) A. Byork to duty Comdr. in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.  
Gunnr. W. E. Perschbach to U.S.S. Michigan.  
Bsn. E. S. Langbro to U.S.S. Swallow.  
Asst. Gunnr. A. W. Lindstrom to Savannah.  
Gunnr. William S. Henry to U.S.S. R-7.  
Gunnr. Bennett N. Hendrickson to U.S.S. O-3.  
Gunnr. William E. Perschbach to U.S.S. Michigan.  
Gunnr. Otis O. Callaway to Sub. Div. Three.  
Gunnr. William B. Christ to U.S.S. New Jersey.  
Gunnr. Samuel C. Craig to U.S.S. N-2.  
Gunnr. William L. Davis to Sub. Div. Five.  
Gunnr. Frederick Sherman to U.S.S. O-5.  
Bsn. Emil S. Langbro to U.S.S. Swallow.  
Ch. Gunnr. Arthur W. Lindstrom to Savannah.  
Bsn. Harry Sobel to Naval Tra. Camp, Gulfport, Miss.

#### Orders Issued to Officers Dec. 19, 1919.

Capt. E. P. Jessop to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.  
Capt. D. C. Hanrahan to duty with chairman of Shipping Board.  
Comdr. J. W. Wilcox to assignment in command Destroyer Div. in reserve.  
Comdr. C. C. Moses to assignment in command Destroyer Div. in reserve.  
Lieut. Comdr. D. A. McEliduff to conn. f.o. U.S.S. J. F. Burns and in command when commissioned.  
Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Page to conn. f.o. U.S.S. J. F. Burns and on board as exec. off. when commissioned.  
Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Parrish to U.S.S. Chauncey as exec. off.  
Lieut. Comdr. S. L. Henderson to assignment in command Destroyer Div. in reserve.  
Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Henry to U.S.S. Delphy as exec. off.  
Lieut. C. M. Holton to U.S.S. Fulton under instruction in submarine.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings to assignment in command Destroyer Div. in reserve.  
Lieut. Comdr. (C.E.C.) S. R. Gordon to off. Key West, Fla., addl. duty Public Wks., 7th Naval District.  
Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Gresham to assignment in command Destroyer Div. in reserve.  
Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry to command Destroyer Div. in reserve.  
Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickham to assignment in command Destroyer Div. in reserve.  
Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) W. H. Connor to U.S.S. Virginia.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson to command Destroyer Div. in reserve.  
Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) A. E. Peck to duty Naval Hoap., Puget Sound, addl. duty as ophthalmologist in 13th Nav. Dist.  
Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) L. M. Schmidt to U.S.S. Mercury.  
Lieut. F. J. Legere to command U.S.S. Eagle 43.  
Lieut. B. Lee to U.S.S. Philadelphia.  
Lieut. G. D. Townsend to U.S.S. Meade as exec. off.  
Lieut. R. L. Mitten to U.S.S. Lea.  
Lieut. J. F. Moloney to Atlantic Fleet conn. kite balloons.  
Lieut. B. F. Strawbridge to U.S.S. Murray as engr. off.  
Lieut. (C.C.) S. L. Lovett to hull division navy yard, Boston.  
Lieut. B. H. Wyatt det. Nav. Tra. Sta., San Francisco, to U.S.S. Wyoming.  
Lieut. J. D. Glick to U.S.S. Eagle 40.  
Lieut. A. B. Arkenbauer to U.S.S. Glacier as chief off.  
Lieut. G. H. Harris to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tennessee and on board when commissioned.  
Lieut. D. F. Mead to command Eagle 4.  
Lieut. E. H. Smith to U.S.S. Eagle 40 as exec. off.  
Lieut. J. G. Richards to U.S.S. Eagle 4 as engr. off.  
Lieut. (M.C.) C. D. Roop to Naval Hoap., Boston.  
Lieut. O. O. Kessig to Mayor as exec. off.  
Lieut. R. A. Dierdorf to U.S.S. Yarnall.  
Lieut. J. G. Atkins to U.S.S. Chauncey.  
Lieut. S. K. Hall to U.S.S. Evans.  
Lieut. S. B. Brewer to U.S.S. Stringham.  
Lieut. (D.C.) A. Knox to Naval Tra. Sta., San Francisco.  
Lieut. (D.C.) I. G. Kohlmeier to Naval Tra. Sta., San Francisco.  
Lieut. (C.E.C.) H. C. Fisher to Asst. Public Wks. OX. Nav. Sta., Key West, Fla.  
Lieut. (j.g.) C. W. Wallen to U.S.S. Orion.  
Lieut. (j.g.) C. W. Proctor to U.S.S. Eagle 4 as exec. off.  
Lieut. (j.g.) S. G. Lamb to U.S.S. Southard.  
Lieut. (j.g.) H. K. Stubbs to U.S.S. Eagle 63.  
Ensign E. E. Stevens to U.S.S. New Hampshire.



## THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 517-19.

## ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes 97, Nov. 18, 1919, War Dept.  
Paragraphs 227, 1223, 1230 and 1371, Army Regulations, are changed, and Par. 723 1/2 is added, as follows:

227. (Changed by C.A.R. No. 92.) The national standard for mounted regiments, and such other independent mounted organizations as may be designated to carry standards, shall be of silk, 4 feet by 3 feet on the lance, which shall be 9 feet 6 inches long, including spearhead and ferrule; the union to be 22 inches long, the stars embroidered in white silk on both sides of the union; the edges to be trimmed with a knotted fringe of yellow silk, 2 1/2 inches wide; the official designation of the organization to be engraved on a silver band placed on the lance. (C.A.R. No. 97, Nov. 18, 1919.)

723 1/2. At any post or station exempted from the control of department commanders and commanded by a general officer all surveys will be completed by the action taken by the commanding general of such post. (C.A.R. No. 97, Nov. 18, 1919.)

1223. (Changed by C.A.R. Nos. 75, 79, 86, 94, 95 and 96.) In connection with condition 1 of the table, change the rate per day in the second and third columns from "\$0.40" to "\$0.55." (C.A.R. No. 97, Nov. 18, 1919.)

1230. An order directing the travel of an enlisted man or an applicant for enlistment will state that the journey is necessary for the public service. If it is impracticable to carry rations of any kind the order will so state and will direct commutation of rations to be paid; the responsibility for the determination of this fact and for prescribing the number of days for which commutation of rations will be paid, in the event that the commutation is authorized, rests with the commanding officer of the station at which such enlisted man is serving or the applicant for enlistment is held. (C.A.R. No. 97, Nov. 18, 1919.)

1371. (Changed by C.A.R. No. 55.) Officers and enlisted men in arrest and confinement by the civil authorities will receive no pay for the time of such absence; if released without trial, of after trial and acquittal, their right to pay for the time of such absence is restored.

Enlisted men awaiting trial by court-martial and the result thereof will not be paid until the result is known. (C.A.R. No. 97, Nov. 18, 1919.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 129, DEC. 1, 1919, WAR DEPT.

I.—Appointment of officers of Corps of Engineers.—G.O. No. 26, War D., 1916, is rescinded, the matter contained therein being covered by Special Regulations No. 2, Appointment of Officers of Corps of Engineers, revised, 1919.

II.—Designation of name for battery.—The 12-inch long-range battery at Fort Leveit, Me., is named Battery Stephen M. Foote, in honor of Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C., who died on Oct. 30, 1918.

III.—Remount depot, Fort Robinson.—Subparagraph d, Par. 1, Sec. VI, G.O. No. 23, War D., 1918, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

(d) The permanent remount depots at Fort Royal, Va.; Fort Reno, Okla.; Fort Keogh, Mont.; and Fort Robinson, Neb.

IV.—Designation of remount depots.—Hereafter all remount depots will take their names from the post, camp, or station to which they are adjacent, the numerical designation and modifying word "auxiliary" being omitted. Form of designation will be "Remount Depot, Camp \_\_\_\_\_," or "Remount Depot, Fort \_\_\_\_\_."

V.—Award of Victory medal to contract surgeons.—Par. 1, G.O. No. 83, War D., 1919, is amended to read as follows:

1. A war-service medal, to be known as the Victory medal, will be awarded to all officers, contract surgeons, and enlisted men who served on active duty in the Army of the United States at any time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, and whose service was honorable.

VI.—Storage of personal property by officers and enlisted men.—Par. 1, Sec. IV, G.O. No. 47, War D., 1918, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

Officers and enlisted men may be furnished storage for their personal property by any officer in charge of storage facilities provided said storage does not necessitate rental of additional storage space. When the space utilized is required for use by the Government said property will be removed upon notification from the officer in charge of storage where said property is stored.

VII.—Department utilities officers.—In each territorial department, including the Panama Canal, Hawaiian, and Philippine Departments, there will be an officer on the staff of the department commander known as the Department Utilities Officer. He will be responsible for the proper administration, in accordance with orders and regulations of the War Department, of all utilities matters pertaining to stations under the control of the department commander, and will have supervision over such new construction as may be delegated by the War Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

FRANK MCINTYRE,

Major General, General Staff, Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 130, DEC. 2, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Announces the award of the D.S.C. to Major Alvin Colburn, then captain, 9th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action at Vaux, France, July 1-2, 1918, while in command of Co. H, 9th Inf.; Capt. L. E. Walters, Co. B, 108th Inf., for extraordinary heroism near Basleux, France, Sept. 5, 1918; and to Chaplain John C. Moore, 318th Inf., for extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, Sept. 27, 1918.

BULLETIN 39, NOV. 19, 1919, WAR DEPT.

I.—Sale of motor accessories and supplies to naval officers.—Section I, Bulletin No. 29, War Department, 1919, is amended by adding after the words "Army Nurse Corps" in the third line the words "and officers of the Navy and Marine Corps."

II.—Status on re-enlistment of former non-commissioned officers discharged to be appointed Army field clerks.—Former enlisted men discharged to be appointed Army field clerks upon re-enlisting are not entitled to be restored to their former grades by virtue of the act of Congress approved March 30, 1919 (Sec. V, Bul. No. 22, W.D., 1919), but will be entitled to count their service as Army field clerks for continuous-service pay.

III.—Badge for principals and alternates on an Army rifle team.—The first paragraph of Section III, Bulletin No. 29, War Department, 1919, is amended to read as follows:

A badge will be issued to officers and enlisted men who, since and including the year 1906, shall have won a place as a principal or alternate on an Army rifle team selected to represent the Army, or a part of the Army, in the national matches. These badges will be included among those which will count in determining eligibility for classification as distinguished marksmen.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

## ERRORS IN PAPER WORK.

Cir. 553, Dec. 15, 1919, War Dept.

1. Reports of changes, monthly rosters and returns of strength received in the office of The Adjutant General of the Army are marred by so many vital errors, entailing a great burden of correspondence for their correction, that it is evident that personnel adjutants and others charged with their preparation and commanding officers whose duty it is to supervise the preparation are not giving the painstaking care to this work which its importance demands. Promptness of rendition and accuracy of preparation are essential, and the instructions are sufficiently clear and detailed to leave no justification for the poor results obtained in many organizations and commands. Attention is directed to Special Regulations No. 57a, War Dept.,



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1918, No. 57, War Dept., 1919, and Cir. No. 291, War Dept., 1919.

2. The more common errors are:

a. In Reports of Change: Careless mistakes in names, Army serial numbers and dates; ignoring of Par. 14, Special Regulations No. 57, and of Subpar. 2, Par. 29, Special Regulations No. 57a; omission of place from which rendered; omission of signature of personnel adjutant; forwarding carbon copies instead of or in addition to the originals; in general, failure to minutely check the report of change for accuracy before forwarding.

b. In Monthly Rosters: Failure to head the roster as indicated in Par. 39, Special Regulations No. 57a. As the two classes of rosters are handled in widely separated parts of the city of Washington, the proper designation is an important factor in facilitating distribution in the receiving mail room. Moreover, its neglect shows lack of the proper care in preparing necessary papers.

c. In Returns of Strength: Failure to properly account for all those who should be reported thereon; failure to carry out instructions in accounting for "unassigned," "attached," "casuals," etc.; failure to check carefully so that figures will balance; failure to co-ordinate numerical data appearing on face of return with that in record of events; failure to render field returns, or omission of dates of departure and arrival when rendered; obscurity in designating units, due to failure to use the proper abbreviations.

3. The greatest care will be exercised in preparing reports and returns of personnel and the regulations strictly observed. Specially selected personnel will be used for this work. Repeated derelictions in the proper rendition of these reports and returns will be noted on the efficiency records of the officers responsible.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

## EFFICIENCY REPORTS.

Cir. 554, Dec. 17, 1919, War Dept.

1. Efficiency Reports are carefully studied and analyzed in the War Department. From data contained in these reports officers are classified as to their suitability and fitness for various kinds of duty. If the data in these reports are reliable, the War Department is enabled to assign officers to duties for which they are best suited. If an officer is rated too low an injustice is done that officer; if he is rated too high an injustice is done all other officers of like grade in the service. Reporting officers should, therefore, give their best efforts to the preparation of Efficiency Reports.

2. In order that officers may be compared it is essential that the same standards be applied to all. Reporting officers should carry in mind the following definitions:

"Average" indicates that an officer's qualifications or his performance of duty are classed as satisfactory; but that he has not exhibited the particular qualification, reported or to such a degree not performed the duty in such a manner as to make him stand out above the majority of officers of his grade and length of service.

"Above average" indicates that the officer possesses the qualification or has performed the duty in such a manner as to make him stand out above the majority of officers of his grade and length of service.

"Superior" indicates that the officer possesses the qualification to such an exceptional degree, or has performed the duty in a manner so exceptional as to make him stand out clearly above the great majority of officers of his grade and length of service.

"Below average" indicates that the officer's qualifications or performance of duty place him below the majority of officers of his grade and length of service.

"Inferior" indicates that the officer's qualifications or performance of duty place him below the great majority of officers of his grade and length of service.

(Continued on next page.)

## "CIRCLE A"

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Ensign H. C. Todd to Eagle 4.

Ensign G. D. Young to U.S.S. Eagle 4.

Ensign H. E. Padley to U.S.S. Arkansas.

Ensign F. J. Hais to U.S.S. Eagle 55.

Ensign H. F. Yale to U.S.S. O.S.

Ensign (Sup. Off.) E. R. Liggett to U.S.S. Nero as sup. off.

Ensign (Sup. O.) W. O. Wood to U.S.S. Prometheus as sup. off.

Ensign (Sup. C.) H. W. McGrath to U.S.S. Brazos as sup. off.

Gunn. H. H. Simons to U.S.S. Oklahoma.

Gunn. W. N. Kinney to U.S.S. Oklahoma.

Gunn. G. A. Bryhn to U.S.S. Kansas.

Carp. C. L. Miller to U.S.S. Ohio.

Blan. P. F. Powers to U.S.S. Arizona.

Gunn. H. R. Prill to U.S.S. Whippoorwill.

Pharm. A. L. Crowder to Naval Academy.

## NAVY G.C.M. CASES.

C.M.O. 297, NOV. 19, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

Capt. George D. Hamilton, U.S.N., tried by G.C.M. Aug. 14, 1919, at Cape Haitien, Haiti, on the following charges: 1.—Disobedience of orders. II.—Murder. The court found the specification of the first charge proved, except as to certain words, and the accused guilty of the first charge; the specification of the second charge not proved, and acquitted the accused of the second charge. He was sentenced to lose fifty numbers in his grade after he has passed his final examination as a permanent officer in the U.S. Marine Corps.

The J.A.G. of the Navy in reviewing the proceedings recommended that the findings on the second charge and the specification thereunder be approved, and that the findings on the first charge and the specification thereunder and the sentence be set aside. Secretary Daniels approved the recommendations of the J.A.G. In commenting on the proceedings the J.A.G. officially said in part:

"The accused was found guilty of 'Disobedience of a lawful order of his superior officer.' However, the specification thereunder clearly does not support the charge. The order in question, as quoted in the specification, in so far as relevant, was as follows: 'No prisoner while in custody, whatever his or her status, will be shot, executed, or permitted to be shot.' In order to constitute a disobedience of said order it is obvious that a prisoner while in custody must have been 'shot, executed, or permitted to be shot,' and that the accused must have himself 'shot, executed, or permitted to be shot' said prisoner or must have caused the prisoner in question to be 'shot, executed, or permitted to be shot.' The specification, however, does not allege that any person was 'shot, executed, or permitted to be shot.' It is thus apparent that the specification does not set forth facts constituting disobedience of the aforesaid order.

"The specification charges that the accused, notwithstanding the wording of the aforesaid order, did 'give orders or instructions to Gendarmes serving under his command to shoot all native prisoners captured by them if such prisoners were considered 'enemies' or persons in revolt against the Republic of Haiti.' The issuance of such an order by the accused would certainly be conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, particularly in view of the contrary order issued by higher authority; but unless said order of the accused was acted upon the mere fact of its having been issued could not in itself constitute a disobedience of the contrary order issued by higher authority. The specification does not allege that the order in question issued by the accused was acted upon in any case.

In view of the foregoing, the charge and specification upon which the accused was found guilty in this case is fatally defective and cannot legally support the court's finding or sentence thereupon."

C.M.O. 299, NOV. 20, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. (T) (M) Walter C. Haight, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. Sept. 2, 1919, on board the U.S.S. Columbia and acquitted of the charge of neglect of duty. On Oct. 20, 1919, the convening authority directed that the court reconvene for the purpose of reconsidering the finding and acquittal, which, in the opinion of the convening authority, were not in accord with the evidence adduced. The court decided to respectfully adhere to its former finding and acquittal. Secretary Daniels disapproved the finding and acquittal, and directed that Lieutenant Haight be released from arrest and restored to duty.

C.M.O. 300, NOV. 20, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

Capt. Louis W. Bartol, U.S.M.C., tried by G.C.M. May 14, 1919, at Cape Haitien, Haiti, was found guilty of negligence in obeying orders. He was sentenced to lose five numbers in his grade. The J.A.G., after reviewing the proceedings, pointed out a number of serious errors in the proceedings of the court, and recommended that the proceedings, findings and sentence be disapproved, and Secretary Daniels disapproved them accordingly.

C.M.O. 301, NOV. 20, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. C. N. Perkins, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. Sept. 24, 1919, on board the U.S.S. New York and found guilty of absence from station and duty after leave had expired, and absence from station and duty without leave. He was sentenced to lose twenty numbers in his temporary grade of lieutenant, and to lose twenty numbers in his permanent grade of ensign. Secretary Daniels, in view of the unanimous recommendation to clemency by the court, reduced the loss of numbers to ten in both temporary and permanent grade.

C.M.O. 302, NOV. 21, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. R. D. Elliott, U.S.N., was found guilty by G.C.M. Sept. 27, 1919, at Base 7 of using abusive and obscene language toward another person in the Service and drunk on duty. He was sentenced to lose ten numbers in his permanent grade. The sentence was confirmed by Secretary Daniels.



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(Continued from preceding page.)

3. Reporting officers are enjoined to pay especial attention to the following:  
Compare the officer being reported upon with others of equal rank and approximate equality as to experience and length of service.

In making ratings under "K" and "L" the entry should be based on previous observation or personal knowledge of the qualification possessed by the officer or of his performance of duty. Omit the rating if these conditions are not complied with.

Analyze accurately the qualifications of an officer instead of rating him on a general impression.  
Exercise care to see that the ratings are neither too high nor too low. (See charts, par. 7.)

4. A study has been made in the War Department of reports of various commanding officers. It has been found that some rate high, others rate low, while still others make a careful analysis of each officer reported upon and thus furnish a more accurate and reliable estimate. (See charts, par. 7.)

5. The following actual ratings and accompanying remarks are selected from Special Efficiency Reports to illustrate the manner in which reporting officers contradict themselves in the same report:

Capt. A:  
"Physical energy and endurance"—*Superior*.  
Remark: "Not especially energetic."

Maj. B:  
"Judgment and common sense"—*Above average*.  
Remarks: "If not wisely co-ordinated by his commanding officer, may exceed the limits of common sense. Shows poor judgment in handling officers and men."

Lieut. C:  
"Attention to duty"—*Average*.  
Remark: "Not zealous, not industrious."

Capt. D:  
"Initiative"—*Average*.  
Remark: "Lacks initiative."

Maj. E:  
"Capacity for command"—*Superior*.  
Remark: "Lacks tact, apt to irritate those under him. Shows poor judgment in handling officers and men."

6. The object of these instructions is to standardize the making of Efficiency Reports. Upon the receipt of this circular and before any reports are made out, commanding officers will assemble their officers for the purpose of studying the Efficiency Report blank (Form No. 711, A.G.O.), Par. 829, Army Regulations, as changed by Changes No. 93, Sept. 10, 1919, and these instructions.

7. The following charts are made up from actual reports. They show wide variation in the employment of standards by rating officers.

[We omit the three charts, which have spaces for name of officer to be reported on, the duty he is on, and the symbols used for ratings and remarks.—Ed.]

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

## G.O. 59, DEC. 10, 1919, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Col. William D. Chitt, Cav., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as department motor transport officer, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, relieving Lieut. Col. William A. Raborg, Field Art. Lieutenant Colonel Raborg will remain on duty in the office of the department motor transport officer as assistant to the department motor transport officer.

## G.O. 26, OCT. 14, 1919, WESTERN DEPT.

I.—Col. William G. Gambrill, Q.M.C., having reported, is assigned to duty and announced as department Q.M., Western Department, with station in San Francisco.

II.—Col. William G. Gambrill, Q.M.C. in addition to his other duties at these headquarters, is announced as department transportation officer, Western Department.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. E. F. Glenn is honorably discharged as major general, U.S.A., only (emergency), to take effect Dec. 31, 1919. General Glenn, upon his own application and after more than forty years' service, is retired from active service, effective Dec. 31, 1919. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Major Gen. E. M. Lewis to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for assignment to the command at Douglas, Ariz. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Brig. Gen. C. G. Trent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and assume command of that post Jan. 12, 1920, relieving Brig. Gen. William S. Scott. (Dec. 18, War D.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

## MEDICAL CORPS.

Major L. A. Walker, M.C., assigned to duty with the zone transportation officer, New Orleans, La. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Major H. J. McGhee, M.C., to Panama on transport sailing Jan. 15. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Major G. E. Pariseau, M.C., to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for duty. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Major H. G. Humphreys, M.C., will report in person to Brig. Gen. A. Cronkhite, president of an Army retiring board, at Governors Island, N.Y., for examination by board. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Capt. J. R. Swanick, M.C., to Ayer, Mass. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Capt. J. L. McLaughlin, M.C., to San Francisco for transportation to Vladivostok, Siberia, on transport sailing Jan. 5, 1920, for duty with A.E.F. (Dec. 17, War D.)

The following officers of M.C. to San Francisco for transportation to Vladivostok on transport sailing about Jan. 5 for duty: Lieut. Col. I. B. March, Major W. H. Henry,

Capt. G. O. Crank, W. S. Dow, R. H. Eanes, D. C. Hutton and D. Grisso. (Dec. 19, War D.)

The following officers of M.C. to San Francisco for transportation to Vladivostok, Siberia, on transport sailing about Jan. 5, 1920, for duty: Capt. C. E. Wooding, P. S. Mallon, A. J. Treibler, P. B. Tolk, J. O. McKean, H. S. Smith and G. W. Twomey. (Dec. 19, War D.)

The following officers of M.C. to San Francisco for transportation to Vladivostok, Siberia, on transport sailing about Jan. 5 for duty: Capt. E. R. Tenney, 1st Lieut. M. S. Pedott, P. D. Moore, F. W. Gustitus, B. W. Lewis, J. J. Malcolm and F. H. Maples. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Capt. F. H. McCaskey, M.C., to General Hospital No. 31, Carlisle, Pa., for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Capt. P. Costenbader, M.C., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

## DENTAL CORPS.

Capt. R. L. Dill, D.C., report in person to commanding general Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, for assignment to duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

## SANITARY CORPS.

Major E. Weber, San. Corps, to U.S. Army General Hospital No. 19, Oteen, N.C., for duty as medical supply officer. (Dec. 18, War D.)

First Lieut. J. A. Burton, San. C., to Camp Grant, Ill., as camp and divisional medical supply officer. (Dec. 19, War D.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Major M. A. Lonsdale, S.C., to Toledo, Ohio, for duty. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Capt. E. H. Fuller, S.C., to Fort Leavenworth for duty as Camp Signal Officer. (Dec. 18, War D.)

First Lieut. J. T. Watson, Jr., S.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps. (Dec. 17, War D.)

## AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR AIR SERVICE.

Capt. A. J. Etheridge, A.S., to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Capt. F. E. Kindley, A.S., to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Second Lieut. G. V. McPike, A.S., to aviation general supply depot, Fairfield, Ohio, for duty. (Dec. 18, War D.)

## CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain R. E. Boyd to Hampton, Va., to duty. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Chaplain C. A. Macleod to Camp Travis, Texas, 12th Field Art., for duty. (Dec. 16, War D.)

## CAVALRY.

16TH—First Sergt. J. Kirk, Troop L, 16th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at San Benito, Texas, and to home. (Dec. 20, War D.)

17TH—Troop G, 17th Cavalry, Capt. F. H. Boucher, 17th Cav., commanding, now at Schofield Barracks, will proceed, by marching, to Fort Shafter, H.T., and take station for duty, relieving the Machine Gun Troop, 17th Cavalry. The latter organization, Capt. A. S. Harrington, 17th Cav., commanding, upon being thus relieved, will proceed, by marching, to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (Nov. 25, H.D.)

Troop L, 17th Cavalry, Capt. G. D. Thompson, 17th Cav., commanding, now at Schofield Barracks, will proceed, by marching, to Waimanalo, Oahu, H.T., and take action. (Nov. 25, H.D.)

## Cavalry, Unassigned.

Col. A. Van P. Anderson, Cav., to General Hospital No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga., for treatment. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. C. Hamilton, Cav., to 12th Cav., Panama, on transport sailing about Jan. 15, 1920, for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 2d Lieut. R. S. Jett, Cav., is made permanent. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Capt. E. A. Franklin, Cav., to San Francisco for transportation to Manila on transport sailing about Feb. 5, 1920, to duty with 9th Cavalry. (Dec. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. T. M. Rundel, Cav., is assigned to duty with the M.T.C., Fort Ringgold, Texas. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Capt. A. W. Williams, Cav., to Maria, Texas, 5th Cavalry, for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Regular Army of 1st Lieut. C. E. Sheldrake, Cav., is made permanent. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. E. S. Sayer, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect Dec. 31, 1919. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Resignation by D. W. Barton, Cav., of his commissions as temporary captain and as first lieutenant (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Dec. 18, War D.)

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

## Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Major G. H. McCoy, F.A., to 6th F.A. Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., to duty upon completion of his treatment at the camp hospital about Jan. 1, 1920. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Major G. E. Redd, F.A., to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty with 11th F.A. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Capt. L. Boggs, F.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Capt. I. G. Patch, F.A., is assigned to 5th Cav. and to Maria, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Major I. R. McLendon, F.A., to Chicago, Ill., and report to Army retiring board for examination. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. H. L. Lee, F.A., is made permanent. (Dec. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. R. Norris, F.A., reported fit for duty, to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty with 11th Field Artillery. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Capt. A. W. Shafter, F.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., not later than Jan. 8, 1920, for duty as student. (Dec. 18, War D.)

First Lieut. M. A. Stuart, F.A., reported fit for duty, to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty with 9th F.A. (Dec. 18, War D.)

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.O.A.

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. E. L. Gilmer to Fort Howard, Md., and assume command of the coast defenses of Baltimore; Lieut. Col. S. Jarman to Sandy Hook, N.J., to witness tests of 12-inch barbette mount; Lieut. Col. J. T. H. O'Keefe, C.A.C., is detailed as assistant professor at the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio; Major B. H. Booth is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah; Major K. T. Blood to Torpedo Depot, Fort Totten, N.Y.; Major G. F. Humbert, C.A.C., to Manila, P.I.; Capt. J. R. Clark to the 39th Brig. (C.A.C.), Camp Jackson, S.C.; 1st Lieut. H. C. Barnes, Jr., to Fort Monroe, Va. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Major F. G. Blackmore, C.A.C., is detailed for duty with the O.D. and to Aberdeen, Md., for duty with the 5th heavy mobile ordnance repair shop. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Capt. R. S. Chavin, C.A., is detailed for duty with the O.D. and to Aberdeen, Md., to duty with the 5th heavy mobile ordnance repair shop. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Capt. L. A. Hudgins, C.A.C., to Camp Jackson, S.C., 39th Art. Brig. (C.A.C.), for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. W. B. Persons, C.A.C. (capt., C.A.), is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of first lieut. in Signal Corps, is assigned to the 8th Field Signal Battalion, and to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. C. T. Halbert, C.A.C. (capt., C.A.C.), is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of first lieut. in the Signal Corps, is assigned to the 5th Field Signal Battalion, and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.)

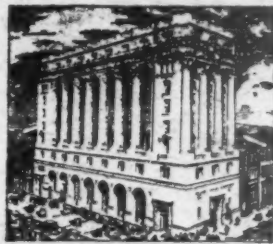
Provisional appointment in Regular Army of Capt. D. M. Cole, C.A.C., is made permanent. (Dec. 17, War D.)

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. E. W. King, C.A.C., is made permanent. (Dec. 20, War D.)

## INFANTRY.

3D—Col. G. A. Wieser, 3d Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. (Dec. 16, War D.)

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10TH—Regtl. Supply Sergt. C. O. Bunner, 10th Inf., placed upon the retired list at Camp Custer, Mich., and home. (Dec. 18, War D.)

11TH—Provisional appointment in Regular Army of 1st Lieut. J. H. Hinwood, Jr., 11th Inf., is made permanent. (Dec. 18, War D.)

37TH—Sergt. F. Carroll, Co. A, 37th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and to home. (Dec. 20, War D.)

## Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. S. J. Sutherland is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Major D. B. Lyon, reported fit for duty, is assigned to the 11th Infantry and to Camp Gordon, Ga.; Capt. C. D. Horne is attached to 4th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. H. Hart is assigned to 22d Inf. and to Fort Jay, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. I. C. Barend, Inf., is assigned to 1st Inf. and to Camp Lewis, Washington, for duty. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Major T. L. Martin is assigned to the Infantry School and to Camp Benning, Ga.; Major B. W. Feild is detailed as assistant professor at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Capt. C. H. Ball is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor, Wisconsin N.G. and to Madison; Capt. F. M. Lee to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty with M.T.C.; Capt. C. H. Murphy is assigned to 44th Inf. and to Presidio of San Francisco; 1st Lieut. J. L. Autrey, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in grade of first lieut. in the Signal Corps, is assigned to the 8th Field Signal Battalion, Camp Dodge, Iowa; 2d Lieut. C. H. Elmes is assigned to 54th Infantry and to Camp Grant, Ill.; 2d Lieut. J. Van Boekirk is assigned to 44th Inf. and to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty; 1st Lieut. W. S. Rumbough (capt., Inf.), is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of first lieut. in the Signal Corps, is assigned to 5th Field Sig. Batn., Camp Pike, Ark. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Major T. M. Chambliss, Inf., is assigned to 6th Inf. and to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Capt. J. A. Dunn is assigned to 57th Inf. and to Camp Dix, N.J.; 1st Lieut. K. B. Lawton is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps and will proceed to Camp Vail, N.J.; 2d Lieut. J. W. McGlamery is assigned to 46th Inf. and to Camp Jackson, S.C. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Regular Army of 1st Lieut. E. P. Strout, Inf., is made permanent. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. G. Lenihan, Inf., is accepted. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Resignation by H. O. Courtwright, Inf., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and as second lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Dec. 18, War D.)

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. F. H. Mann, P.S., retired, is detailed as assistant professor at the Chicago public high schools, Chicago, for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Capt. H. M. Rimmer, P.S., retired, is detailed for general recruiting service at Fort Thomas, Ky. (Dec. 19, War D.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to meet at East Potomac Park, Wash., for the examination of provisional Infantry officers for permanent appointment in the Regular Army: Detail for board—Major W. A. Beach, Capt. W. F. Redfield and P. A. Helmhold, 83d Inf.; Capt. C. N. Brown and 1st Lieut. W. O. Cox, M.C. (Dec. 16, War D.)

## MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Major J. V. N. Ingram, M.T.C., to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty, relieving Capt. M. G. Buller, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Major J. C. Weller, M.T.C., to Camp Normoy, San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Capt. H. M. Deal, M.T.C., to Camp Jesup, Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. W. M. Hughes, M.T.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., to duty with M.T.C. (Dec. 16, War D.)

## RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, retired, to Washington for duty. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Lieut. Col. T. W. Winston, U.S.A., retired, is detailed for general recruiting service at Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Capt. J. S. E. Young, retired, will report to the Army recruiting officer, Philadelphia, for duty as his assistant. (Dec. 18, War D.)

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS MADE PERMANENT.

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieut. J. H. Day, H. P. Gibson, H. D. Gibson, F. E. Barber, H. W. Gaygill, K. E. Henion and 2d Lieut. B. C. McComas, Inf. (Dec. 18, War D.)

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: 1st Lieut. R. Dickinson, Cav., R. O. Hilton, Inf., J. L. Gammell, F.A., H. J. Silvestone, Inf., C. G. Wall and H. A. Davis, Cav., 2d Lieut. H. F. Schoonover, Inf. (Dec. 16, War D.)

## CANDIDATES, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates were designated during the week ended Dec. 3 for the Military Academy entrance examination to be held beginning on the third Tuesday in February, 1920, with a view to admission in June, 1920:

Alabama—1st Dist., William A. Kimbrough, 1st alt., Thomasville.

California—2d Dist., Russel R. Robison, 2d alt., Jackson.

Georgia—3d Dist., Clifford E. Farrar, 2d alt., Dawson; 5th Dist., McKinley Collins, 2d alt., Douglasville.

Illinois—19th Dist., Homer B. Osgood, 1st alt., 684 W. William St., Decatur.

Indiana—2d Dist., Harry R. Hughes, Spencer.

Kentucky—2d Dist., Malcolm W. Moss, 1st alt., Henderson.

Louisiana—1st Dist., John Soule, 1st alt., 915 Dauphine St., New Orleans.

Maryland—4th Dist., Ralph R. Sears, 1st alt., 41 Coldspring







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New York—27th Dist., Benjamin S. Mesick, Jr., Claverack, Louis Gordon, 1st alt., Hunter, J. Arthur Van Alstine, 2d alt., 7 Perine St., Cobleskill, Elmer E. Count, Jr., 8 Park St., Ellenville, and Edwin J. Bloom, 1st alt., Liberty.

Oklahoma—5th Dist., Thomas H. Wiley, Cherokee.

Pennsylvania—27th Dist., Walter A. Buck, 311 Railroad Ave., Indiana.

South Dakota—Sen. Sterling, Jesse C. Cutler, Athol.

Tennessee—3d Dist., Morgan M. Farrell, 504 Union Ave., Chattanooga.

Texas—5th Dist., Thomas J. Britton, Jr., 5015 Junius St., Dallas, Thomas B. Hill, 2627 Ross Ave., Dallas, and Andrew A. Frierson, 1st alt., 1904 N. Prairie Ave., Dallas; 6th Dist., Talbot George, 1st alt., Teague.

Virginia—9th Dist., David W. Daniel, Meadow View.

Washington—Sen. Jones, George Berilla, 2d alt., 416 Chamber of Commerce, Tacoma.

Wisconsin—1st Dist., Adolph P. Rasmussen, 725 Pomeroy St., Kenosha, James E. McCarthy, 1st alt., 1236 Holden Ave., Beloit, and Walter H. Schaefer, 2d alt., Waukesha; 6th Dist., Joseph M. Shekelski, 565 Racine St., Menasha, and Ernest H. Wilson, 1st alt., 297 N. Park Ave., Fond du Lac; 11th Dist., Van S. Carlson, 510 9th Ave., West Ashland, Ernest H. Brown, 300 5th Ave., East Ashland, and Milfred J. Cass, 1st alt., 416 S. Elham St., Rhinelander.

Wyoming—Sen. Warren, Harrison L. Hays, 2d alt., Savery.

Honor School—(St. John's Military Academy, Delaware, Wis.) Albert K. Stebbins, 356 Farrell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

The following were designated week of Dec. 17:

Alabama—5th Dist., Joe Thomas, Dadeville.

Connecticut—5th Dist., Robin B. Pape, 429 Farmington Ave., Waterbury; Lester C. Flood, 1st alt., 4 Glenridge St., Waterbury; Ralph V. Baldwin, 2d alt., 272 Main St., Derby.

Georgia—1st Dist., Stephen A. Wilson, Egypt; Charles D. Daniel, Millen.

Illinois—25th Dist., Arthur E. Adams, 1st alt., Menard.

Indiana—8th Dist., Max E. Bennett, Connersville.

Iowa—7th Dist., Roger Williams, 1339 Capitol Ave., Des Moines; 11th Dist., Floyd E. Dunn, Cherokee.

Kentucky—Senator Stanley, Malcolm W. Moss, Henderson; James C. Mers, 1st alt., Newport.

Massachusetts—Senator Lodge, Harold P. Garde, 155 Shepard St., Lynn, Norman K. Jackson, 1st alt., 86 Park St., Stoughton, and James Hewins, Jr., 2d alt., 1538 Beacon St., Newton; 2d Dist., William J. Reardon, 46 Ledyard St., Springfield, L. D. Vichulas, 386 Pleasant St., Northampton, Ralph L. Muldrew, 47 Lemuel Ave., Chicopee (1st alt.), and Benjamin A. Penn, 2d alt., 533 Dickinson St., Springfield; 9th Dist., James T. Loomis, 85 Tremont St., Malden; 7th Dist., Frank J. Smith, 1st alt., 187 Andover St., Lawrence, and Rupert D. Graves, 79 Aborn St., Peabody.

Michigan—1st Dist., Darwin D. Martin, 292 Parker Ave., Detroit.

Mississippi—7th Dist., Francis R. Stevens, 1st alt., Fernwood.

New Hampshire—Senator Moses, James E. Sylvester, Jr., 1st alt., New Castle.

New Jersey—Robert C. Lawes, 207 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair; J. Malcolm Johnson, 1st alt., 20 Stanley St., Irvington; Charles T. Pomeroy, Jr., 2d alt., 79 Elm St., Montclair.

New York—3d Dist., Gilbert F. Baillie, 1st alt., 202 Greenpoint Ave., Brooklyn; 26th Dist., Austin H. Gibson, Cornwall, Irving B. Greene, 1st alt., Carmel, Robert C. Andrews, 235 Mill St., Poughkeepsie, and Henry E. Holley, 1st alt., Otisville; 42d Dist., William L. Coughlin, 1st alt., 169 Lockwood Ave., Buffalo.

North Carolina—10th Dist., Revel D. Groves, 1st alt., Rutherfordton.

Ohio—21st Dist., Llewellyn K. Hoxton, 1st alt., 2708 Euclid.

Pennsylvania—3d Dist., Lawrence K. Ladue, 260 S. 4th St., Philadelphia; 6th Dist., Lester J. Tacy, 5343 Wingoheoking Terrace, Philadelphia; 22d Dist., Kenneth N. Decker, 402 N. Washington St., Butler; 24th Dist., James E. Morris, Fredericktown.

Porto Rico—Oswaldo de la Rosa, 1st alt., Santurce.

South Carolina—5th Dist., Frank S. Trantham, 1st alt., Camden.

Tennessee—7th Dist., John F. Moody Johnson, Burns; 1st Dist., Oscar W. Lewis, 117 E. Wataga Ave., Johnson City.

Texas—12th Dist., Fred Bloom, 1st alt., Weatherford.

Utah—Senator King, George L. Baker, 1st alt., Silver City.

Wisconsin—4th Dist., the following, all Milwaukee: Stephen S. Koszewski, 767 Becher St.; Carl S. Krzyak, 1st alt., 654 Grove St.; William P. Glisch, 2d alt., 785 3d Ave.; John B. Miley, 1729 Grand Ave.; Sigmund Mazurek, 1st alt., 733 Muskego Ave.; Walter F. Choinski, 2d alt., 476 Mitchell St.

### HONORS FOR ARMY OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS.

The War Department announced on Oct. 21, 1919, in G.O. 118, that by direction of the President the Distinguished Service Cross was awarded by the commanding general, A.E.F., for extraordinary heroism in action in Europe and the Philippine Islands, to the following officers, and the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. The following citations were also announced:

#### Awards of Distinguished-Service Cross.

The citation on page 17, G.O. 98, War Dept., 1919, relating to Sidney C. Graves, is rescinded, and the following substituted: Major Sidney C. Graves, 16th Inf., 1st Div.; in the Bois de Fontaine, France, on April 29, 1918.

The citation on page 9, G.O. 95, War Dept., 1919, relating to Joseph A. Mendelson, is rescinded, and the following substituted: Lieut. Joseph A. Mendelson, Med. Corps, 305th Inf.; near Ville-Savoy, France, on Aug. 15-16, 1918.

The citation on page 25 of G.O. 37, War Dept., 1919, relating to Lieut. William Ryan, is rescinded, and the following substituted: Lieut. C. William Ryan, 38th Inf.; near Romagne, France, on Oct. 9, 1918.

Major Gen.—Charles D. Rhodes, then captain, 6th Cav.; in action against an armed enemy near the barrio of San Nicolas, Pueblo de Bacoar, Cavite, Luzon, on Dec. 31, 1901.

Brig. Gen.—A. W. Bjornstad, then captain, 13th Minnesota Vol. Inf.; south of Manila, Philippine Islands, on Aug. 13, 1898.

Col.—Henry H. Sheen, then captain, 46th Inf., U.S. Vols.; operations against an armed enemy near Dasmarias, Philippine Islands, on Aug. 19, 1900.

Brig. Gen.—Charles B. Drake, then captain, 14th Cav.; in action at the siege and taking of Cotta Pang Pang, Jolo, P.I., on Feb. 14, 1904.

Major—Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., then first lieut., 12th Inf.; in action against hostile insurgents at Angeles, Luzon, P.I., on Aug. 16, 1899.

Major—Edward L. King, Cav., then captain, 11th Cav., U.S. Vols.; near Imus, Cavite Province, P.I., on Oct. 6, 1899.

Major—A. M. Ferguson, then corporal, 20th Kansas Vol. Inf.; in action against an armed enemy at Calumpit, P.I., on April 26, 1899.

Capt.—Henry L. Harris, Jr., then lieutenant, 22d Inf.; in action against an armed enemy at the capture of Peruka-Utig's Cotta, Island of Jolo, P.I., on May 3, 1905.

#### Awards of Distinguished-Service Cross.

The citation on page 49, G.O. 87, War Dept., 1919, relating to 2d Lieut. Edward L. Wells, is rescinded, and the following substituted: Lieut. Edward L. Wells, 2d Machine Gun Batin., 1st Div.; near Exermont, France, on Oct. 4, 1918.

The citations on page 119, G.O. 37, War Dept., 1919, and on page 21, G.O. 95, War Dept., 1919, relating to Oskar E. Youngdahl, are rescinded, and the following substituted: Capt. Oskar E. Youngdahl, 23d Inf.; near St. Etienne-aux-Arnes, France, on Oct. 3-9, 1918. Captain Youngdahl was also awarded an oak-leaf cluster, to be worn with his Distinguished-Service Cross, for extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne-aux-Arnes, France, on Oct. 6, 1918.

#### Rescission of Citation (Distinguished-Service Cross).

The citation on page 59, G.O. 44, War Dept., 1919, relating to Peter L. De Rosell, is rescinded, a correct citation being published on page 3, G.O. 108, War Dept., 1919.

#### Awards of Distinguished-Service Medal.

Major Gen.—William H. Carter, U.S.A., retired; as department commander, Central Dept., between Aug. 26, 1917, and March 13, 1918. He handled many difficult problems, arising in that department with rare judgment, tact and great skill.

Brig. Gen.—Albert H. Blanding, discharged; while commanding general, 53d Inf. Brig., 27th Div., throughout the entire period of active operations.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, discharged; as commanding officer, 102d Engrs., and as Engineer officer, 27th Div. Developed a high state of military efficiency in his command, as demonstrated throughout its entire service.

Col.—Edward Davis, Cav.; while serving as military attaché at The Hague, Netherlands.

William F. H. Godson, Cav.; while serving as military attaché at Bern, Switzerland.

M. O. Buckley, Field Art.; while serving as military attaché at Rome, Italy.

Oscar N. Solbert, Corps of Engrs.; while serving as military attaché at Copenhagen, Denmark.

Col.—Franklin W. Ward, discharged; division adjutant and acting chief of staff, 27th Div., and commanding officer, 106th Inf. As commanding officer, 106th Inf., his personal courage, determination and thoroughness in handling of his regiment under heavy fire during the battle of LeSelle River, Somme offensive, October, 1918.

Lieut. Col.—Arthur Poillon, Cav.; while serving as military attaché at The Hague, Netherlands.

Stephen L.H. Slocum; while serving as military attaché at London, England.

Karl F. Baldwin, Coast Art.; while serving as military attaché at Tokyo, Japan.

E. M. Campbell, Cav.; while serving as military attaché at Mexico City, Mexico.

Thomas P. Van Natta, Cav.; while serving as military attaché at Havana, Cuba.

Major—Rufus E. Longan, Inf., then brigadier general, U.S.A.; as chief of staff, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., from Dec. 16, 1917, to Dec. 15, 1918.

#### Award of Distinguished-Service Medal—Civilians.

Dr.—Charles R. Mann, chairman of the Advisory Board of the Committee on Education and Special Training; gave in-

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George J. Roberts, chief of the New York Ordnance District; also chairman of New York Ordnance District Claims Board.

John C. Jones, chief of the Philadelphia Ordnance District; also chairman of the Philadelphia Ordnance District Claims Board.

Fred J. Robinson, chief of the Detroit Ordnance District; also chairman of the Detroit Ordnance District Claims Board.

C. L. Harrison, chief of the Cincinnati Ordnance District; also chairman of the Cincinnati Ordnance District Claims Board.

E. M. Dravo, chief of the Pittsburgh Ordnance District; also as chairman of the Pittsburgh Ordnance District Claims Board.

M. E. Singleton, chief of the St. Louis Ordnance District; also as chairman of the St. Louis Ordnance District Claims Board.

B. A. Franklin, production manager and assistant chief of the Bridgeport Ordnance District; also as chairman of the Bridgeport Ordnance District Claims Board.

Mr.—Daniel C. Jackling; as director of U.S. Government explosive plants.

Mr.—William C. Potter; reorganized Equipment Division, Sig. Corps, and organized and developed Bureau of Aircraft Production.

#### Awards of Distinguished-Service Medal—British.

Major Gen.—Sir Robert Jones, A.M.S., British army; eminent orthopedic surgeon and chief of Division of Orthopedic Surgery, British army. Placed at disposal of medical service of A.E.F. his eminent talents and broad experience in standardizing methods of treatment for sick and wounded and took active personal interest in class instruction of American medical officers.

Sir Anthony Bowlby, A.M.S., British army; while serving with the B.E.F. in France devoted his time and energy toward co-operating with and unreservedly placing at disposal of the A.E.F. his eminent talents, broad experience and knowledge of general conditions in preventing wastage among our forces from wounds and disease. His research work in wound bacteriology and evacuation resulted in saving many lives among our sick and wounded.

Cuthbert Wallace, A.M.S., British army; while serving with the B.E.F. in France devoted time and energy toward promoting standard methods for efficient treatment of American sick and wounded.

Sir Henry Thompson, A.M.S., British army; director of the medical service, 1st British Field Army in France. Placed time and energy at disposal of A.E.F. The sanitary school maintained in his army for teaching front-line medical requirements was utilized for instruction of American medical officers sent to him by classes. The observation and experience gained by these student officers under his able supervision and guidance eventually resulted in saving lives of many American wounded.



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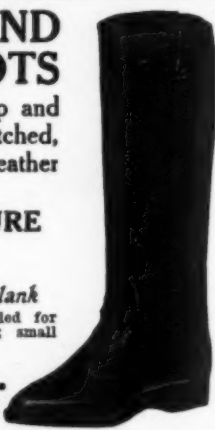
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## REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

The annual report of G. M. Saltzgeber, Commissioner of Pensions, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and dated Aug. 1, 1919, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. The total number of pensioners on the roll on June 30, 1919, was 624,427, as against 646,895 on June 30, 1918. Civil War soldiers on the roll on June 30, 1919, numbered 271,808, while on June 30, 1918, there were 298,808; Civil War widows were 293,244 in 1919 and 288,815 on the preceding June 30. The deaths of Civil War soldiers in the fiscal year 1919 totaled 27,703; and 30,466 in 1918. The largest number of Civil War soldiers on the roll was in 1918, 745,822; and the largest number of widows in 1912, being 304,373. There were 215 living survivors of the Mexican War, and 2,739 widows in 1919. The total of original claims allowed by the Pension Bureau for Spanish-American War claimants was 41,335, and the number on the rolls on June 30, 1919, 28,251. Under the Act of July 16, 1918, pensioning widows and minor children of officers and enlisted men who served in the war with Spain, Philippine Insurrection or in China pensions have been granted to 992 widows, seventy-two minors and one helpless child. Attention is called to the fact that a distinction was made by the same act between the service of volunteer officers and enlisted men and those in the Regular Establishment, as a prerequisite to the allowance for widows and minors' pensions provided.

During the year twenty-eight omnibus bills to grant pensions by special acts of Congress became law granting pension or increase to 3,442 individuals, among whom was the widow of ex-President Roosevelt.

The report says complaint has been made with increasing volume because of the rigorous enforcement of the Act of Aug. 7, 1882, which provides that marriages shall be proven in pension cases to be legal marriages according to the law of the place where the parties resided at the time of marriage or at the time when the right to pension accrued. Many cases occur in which claimants for pension are required to go back even fifty years to prove death or divorce of former spouses, so as to make clear the legality of their own relation. This in numerous cases imposes upon the widow applicants a peculiar hardship. There should be an amelioration of the rule. Commissioner Saltzgeber believes, but the matter is wholly for Congress. There seems to be a general demand among soldiers and their widows for monthly payment of pensions. The argument in favor of more frequent payment is patent to everybody and need not be here set forth, the report continues. Congress itself has provided that insurance, allotments, and compensation, all of which are paid through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, shall be paid monthly. A bill is now pending to provide a civil service retirement law, which, if adopted, would require payment monthly.

The amount paid to pensioners of the Regular Army

from 1790 to 1919 has been \$50,242,190; war of 1917, \$37,275 and unclassified, \$16,503,447.

## REPORT OF THE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

The annual report of Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, U. S. A., Chief of Transportation Service, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and dated Sept. 10, 1919, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. The Transportation Service, as now constituted, controls, under emergency legislation, all of the transportation activities of the War Department, except the Motor Transport Corps and transportation connected with river and harbor work under the Corps of Engineers. It also controls overseas shipments of men and supplies. As late as August, 1917, matters relating to transportation of troops and supplies were controlled primarily by the Q. M. Corps, although at that time practically every bureau of the War Department had some sub-division charged with the transportation of supplies. This resulted in competition on the part of the bureaus, not only in purchase but in shipment of supplies, a natural result which soon brought about a condition which threatened completely to block the entire war machine. To have their supplies be the first to reach the seaports and be sent overseas was the ambition of all, and early in the fall of 1917 railroad facilities and port terminals at the Atlantic seaboard were congested to such an extent as to require the most radical action. Also there was no co-ordinating agency then in existence to regulate the traffic of U. S. Government agencies with that of the Allies.

It was this condition which brought about, in August, 1917, the establishment of the Embarkation Service as a section of the General Staff, directed to take over and act for the Chief of Staff in exercising his supervisory and co-ordinating powers with reference to the movements of troops and supplies overseas. This new agency of supervision and co-ordination brought together the agencies then in keen competition. "The only organization with sufficient power to bring about the necessary co-ordination," writes General Hines, "was the General Staff, and, regardless of opinions to the contrary, if the General Staff had not exercised its co-ordinating and supervisory powers in this matter, the results would have been disastrous, not only to our cause, but to that of the Allies. This staff control of supervision and co-ordination, in my opinion, was not only absolutely necessary, but fully in accord with the existing law."

The Embarkation Service undertook to control the movement of troops and supplies destined for overseas, and did effectively control it, but its original authority was not sufficient to meet the situation. It soon became apparent that control had to be extended and that some agency must be established to control not only movements of troops and supplies going overseas, but from point of origin to no matter what other point, either in the United States or overseas. Also that movement of supplies must be co-ordinated with that of the Allies. An attempt was first made to accomplish this by what was known as the Co-ordination Committee, which was purely voluntary. Meetings were held weekly and an endeavor made to handle priority in shipment so as to utilize the facilities at the several ports to their capacity, but not to overtax them by more than one agency attempting to use the same facilities. The committee accomplished much, but being without executive power could not accomplish the imperatively needed results. This brought into being a larger staff control organization, the Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic of the General Staff. This division was given power to supervise and direct transportation of troops and supplies overseas, employment of all Army transports, harbor floating equipment except that operated by the Corps of Engineers for river, harbor and fortification work, and control of the Army mine-planter service. Also such commercial shipping as used to supplement the service, including arrangements with the Navy, Department for convoy service; primary ports of embarkation, expeditionary ports and concentration camps and courier service between the War Department and G. H. A. E. F. The establishment of this division was brought about not by desire but by necessity. Without such an agency there could be no assurance that large quantities of supplies badly needed by our forces then in France would not remain on cars or on piers while space was being utilized by those not so urgently needed, and, in some cases, not needed at all.

## The Transport Fleet.

Just what the War Department gained by setting up a single agency to represent it in transportation matters can best be made clear by a review of the movements of military personnel effected by the railroads and growth of the transport and cargo fleets. From May 1, 1917, to June 30, 1919, over 13,890,691 men were transported by the railroads within the U. S. To what extent the carrying of these men interfered with commercial traffic is best known to the public generally; but it is safe to say that, except where something unusual happened to attract public attention, this tremendous movement took place without even causing a ripple of public excitement. The co-ordination necessary to carry out this operation satisfactorily will stand out as one of the great transportation movements in our history. Some idea may be gained of its magnitude when it is realized that, for the number of miles this force has been transported, 5,503,000,000 passengers could be transported one mile.

At the outbreak of the war our transport service consisted of seven vessels actually under the control of the War Department; most of these were operating in the Pacific. A start was made by chartering merchant steamers immediately at hand, and by the end of June, 1917, there were seven troop ships of 46,000 tons and six cargo ships of 48,000 tons. From this small beginning there was developed the trans-Atlantic fleet which, on Nov. 1, aggregated 512 vessels with a total dead weight of 3,251,000 tons. In addition a cross-channel fleet was built up numbering 104 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 311,000, making a total fleet of 616 vessels. The first great increment in troop transports came by taking over German interned vessels during the fall of 1917, aggregating 460,000 tons. In the spring of 1918 the taking over of Dutch vessels gave the Army an additional 300,000 tons.

On June 30, 1918, as the result of speeding up troop movement there had been landed in France 897,000 officers and men. Every ship that could be secured was pressed into service until 180 British and allied vessels were finally engaged in transportation of the great American Army overseas. On July 9, 1918, there were seventy-five transports carrying 171,870 troops en route

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overseas from the U. S. This was the greatest number on the water at any one time during the eastward movement. The embarkations for July exceeded all expectations, for 306,000 troops sailed from Atlantic ports. The department on Oct. 22, 1918, was able to advise the President that more than 2,000,000 men had sailed from our shores to participate in the World War.

When the armistice was signed the total embarkations amounted to approximately 2,082,000 men. Credit for this movement of troops must be shared with the Allies, the British in particular, as approximately one-half of the troops sent to France were carried in British or British controlled vessels. But it must be recognized that under pressure of the critical situation ways were found to increase normal loading of our own transports by almost forty per cent., and that our transports exceeded those of the Allies both in load and in the speed of their turn-around. And this was at a time when enemy submarines were operating on the lines of communication. This transportation of our men overseas stands unique and it wrought, it is believed, a decisive effect on the world's history at one of its great, critical junctures.

When the armistice was signed the total troop capacity of American transports was 111,783 men. The War Department could not expect from the Allies the same assistance in the return of American forces. The Chief of Staff gave instruction to increase the American transport fleet as rapidly as possible. Converting some fifty-eight cargo transports was promptly undertaken; the Navy assigned battleships and cruisers, ten German passenger ships were obtained, and the department negotiated successfully with the Italian, French, Spanish and Dutch for the utilization of suitable passenger vessels. These steps increased the troop fleet to a maximum of 173 vessels in service on June 23, 1919.

The return movement reached its maximum during June, when all records were broken by the embarkation in French ports of 364,166 and the landing in American ports of 343,786. From Nov. 11, 1918, to June 30, 1919, 1,608,873 of the American forces embarked from France, and during the same period 1,476,707 landed in the United States. On May 21, 1919, there were 180,681 troops on the water, the greatest number at any one time during the overseas operations.

## Army and Navy Co-operation.

At the outset of our overseas operations it was contemplated to man cargo ships and certain troopships with Army transport crews. But the German interned vessels were designated to be manned by the Navy and operated for the Army. In view of this and that the Navy had certain personnel trained and ready, it seemed desirable, in order to avoid a divided responsibility and



obtain maximum efficiency, to have all vessels, both cargo and troop, manned by the Navy. It was necessary, in combatting the submarine menace, to arm all vessels. This required gun crews.

General Hines comments on the close co-operation between the Army and Navy during the overseas operations of the transport service. The manning of transports by the Navy proved entirely satisfactory. Too high praise cannot be given for their splendid co-operation and their untiring efforts. When it is considered that no American troop transport loaded with troops was lost during the entire operation no higher testimonial can be given to the efficiency of the Navy convey system. It must be remembered also that without the protection of the British Grand Fleet and the efficiency of the Navy convoy it would have been impossible to have carried out our overseas troop program. In giving full credit to the Navy it is not desired, he adds, to create the impression that in our future policy of handling the Army Transport Service these vessels should be manned and operated by the Navy. Conditions during the emergency were unusual, and it is hardly possible that we can expect to engage in another war at a time when our Navy is not required to perform its regular rôle in carrying on naval operations. Under normal conditions it is believed that the Army should man its transports, and the approved policy of the department contemplates building up an Army transport reserve not only of ships but of personnel.

The Overseas Courier Service was established as a function of the Embarkation Service on July 7, 1918. Since that date sixty-three couriers have been dispatched from Washington to G.H., France, leaving at intervals of approximately six days. During this period 614 sacks of mail from War Department bureaus authorized to use this service have been successfully transmitted to Europe, and 1,408 sacks brought from overseas, all without mishap. A commissioned officer, selected for his known intrepidity, was charged with the delivery of each consignment of mail to France, and returning.

#### Transportation Personnel.

The total personnel of the Transportation Service outside of Washington on June 30, 1919, was as follows: Permanent officers, 285; temporary officers, 2,448; enlisted men, 23,869; civilians, 22,153. These figures do not include forty-two permanent and 808 temporary officers of the Medical Corps and chaplains on duty at the primary ports of embarkation.

On Feb. 11, 1919, a settlement was reached with the British government for transportation of American troops and cargo overseas, by Lord Reading, representing the British government, and Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, U.S.A., representing the U.S. Government. It specifies a per capita rate, which rate covers all costs, claims and damages whatsoever; approximately \$81.75, against the flat rate of \$150 per man as originally proposed by the British authorities.

Rail transportation for 8,500,000 men was provided from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919. Approximately 40,000,000 tons of freight were moved and 11,225,000 tons of this were handled by transportation orders. During the year 1918-1919, 1,512 consolidation locomotives of the 100-ton type were shipped from New York to France; 497 were shipped set up so they could be unloaded on the tracks in France, thus greatly relieving the French assembling plants. When the armistice was signed the Army was prepared to ship set-up locomotives at the rate of 200 a month; 8,739 cars were transported for the account of the French government.

Between July 1, 1918, and June 30, 1919, 5,185,000 tons of Army cargo were shipped to the A.E.F., including shipments to the French. The cargo returned to the U.S. from the A.E.F. during the fiscal year 1919 totaled 533,797 short tons.

Up to June 30, 1919, the War Department had redelivered to the United States Shipping Board, since the signing of the armistice, 372 vessels, with a total deadweight of 2,509,692 tons. Out of a total of over 616 vessels in Army service between the declaration of war and the present only thirty-three vessels have been lost. Many vessels have experienced accident, but the injuries, in the overwhelming majority, have been repairable.

Under the heading "Conclusions and Recommendations" the report concludes with the statement that the Army transport reserve has been established and there has been recommended to the Secretary of War for his approval a policy which will insure to the United States a nucleus of a transport fleet and at the same time result in building up and training a transport reserve force, stimulate the extension of our commerce by assigning to such service every available vessel under the American flag not needed strictly for military or naval needs, and in no way hamper or interfere with commercial operation of these vessels, the only requirement being that the vessels are properly maintained.

#### SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

The annual report of De Long Rice, superintendent of Shiloh National Park and secretary of the Shiloh National Military Park Commission, approved by J. H. Ashcroft, commissioner, for the fiscal year ended June 30, and dated Aug. 1, 1919, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. The report, which is brief, relates chiefly to minor details connected with the park, improvements made and general conditions during the year. The tablets marking battle lines now number 390, of which 226 are Union and 173 Confederate; camp site tablets 83, historical tablets 24, headquarters tablets 12, and mortuary tablets 5. Of monuments there are 140. An increase in the number of visitors during the year over recent previous years was reduced, due, it is believed, to the wave of patriotic sentiment which prevailed throughout the country as a result of the nation's participation in the World War. The reunion of the survivors of the battle of Shiloh, held on April 6 and 7, anniversary days of the great conflict, one of the most important in the Civil War, was attended by many former soldiers of the North and South. The Michigan state monument was dedicated on May 30 in the presence of 4,000 persons. The total expenditures for the year were \$24,845. The park area consists of 3,547 acres, of which there are 27 acres of graded and graveled roads. Located at appropriate places are 250 mounted cannon.

#### VICKSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION.

The annual report of the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, has been submitted through William T. Rigby, chairman, to the Secretary of War. The stories of the marches and battles of the Union and Confederate armies from March 29 to the beginning of the investment of Vicksburg on May 18, 1863; the operations of

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Johnston's army and of the part of Grant's army that was not engaged in the siege, are now described in historical tablets and recorded in bronze, granite and iron, there being 104 bronze portraits of Union officers and sixty-two Confederates. Attention is directed in the report to the fact that six more portraits are still needed to complete this feature of the park's work; those of one Confederate army commander, Johnston; three Union corps commanders, McPherson, Parke and Sherman; one Confederate division commander, Forney, and one Confederate brigade commander, Tilghman. There are 869 tablets in place, 569 being Union and 329 Confederate. Federal appropriations are asked for various Federal and Confederate memorials; many states have made appropriations for this purpose, but more are needed. The total receipts by the commission for the fiscal year were \$41,002 and the expenditures \$36,990.

It was on the second of the G.H.Q. spring tours for newspapermen in the A.E.F. that the newly-made second lieutenant dropped in at a barber's at Coblenz for a shave.

The barber, a huge, cropheaded, truculent looking Boche, spoke English fluently, and during the lathering process discoursed freely to his Yank customer on his four years' service at the front, where, it appeared, he had been one of the main props of the Hindenburg line. Germany was far from beaten when the armistice was signed, he insisted, getting quite excited about it and fighting most of the war over again.

He stropped a razor, muttering gutturals, and approached the chair with the reminiscent fighting gleam

still in his eye. He laid the gleaming razor lightly on the lieutenant's throat.

"Were you at the front?" he growled.

"No," said the lieutenant. Truthfully.

The shave was a fair one at that.—*The Home Sector.*

Telegrapher von Pabst: "Sir, General von Pilsener reports that there are four reasons why he cannot take the town of Crepe de Chine."

Gen. Speck Hans Eitel Frederick von der Limburger: "What are they?"

Telegrapher: "Four Irishmen and a pile of bricks, sir."—*The Mess Kit.*

Among other military questions, let us consider whether airplanes should come under the head of overhead expenses.—*The Home Sector.*

Lieut. W. B. Maynard, the "flying parson" in the aerial derby, is, of course, what is known in ecclesiastical circles as a high church man.

But, as a Baptist, ought he not use a seaplane?—*New York Globe.*

"If you had to enlist for overseas duty again, what branch would you choose?"

"The peace delegation."—*The Home Sector.*

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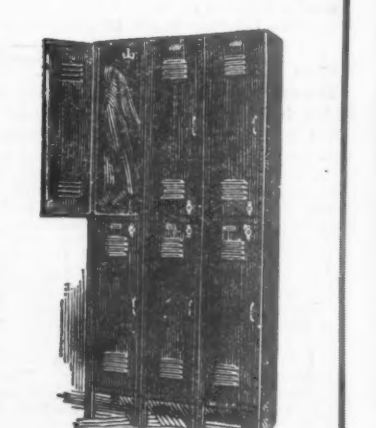
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